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MAKING UP CHARTERS

The Independents Have a Big Row.

REPUBLICANS ARE SLOW

Sub-Committee are Unprepared to Make a Report and Want More Time.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

THE meeting of the Independent charter commission broke up in a row last night, and for a few minutes there was danger of some of the members coming to blows over certain statements which two men made upon the floor relative to the sincerity of other members of the commission.

At the beginning of the discussion of the report a sharp tilt occurred between John Wise, Edgar Cayless and L. H. Dee. The former began blocking the progress of the reading of the report by Mr. Cayless, and the latter said the bickering and haggling over technicalities was boy's play. Wise retorted sharply, and was about to attack the reader, when Cayless arose and stated that if these interruptions and blockings were continued he would drop the matter then and there. This quieted Wise down. Cayless reminded Wise that he knew his business, and denounced the action of several members.

Chairman Testa at this juncture called for order, and motioned to Vice Chairman R. N. Boyd to occupy the chair in order that he might take the floor to speak upon the matter under discussion. He advocated the committee of the entire bill to a special committee, with authority to revise it and suggest amendments, so that the work could be carried on more expeditiously. The suggestion was at first favorably received, but when subjected to running fire of debate, was finally defeated.

The chairman took a seat in the rear part of the room and awaited signal from the vice chairman to resume possession of the gavel. The vice chairman, however, utterly ignored parliamentary law by keeping his seat at the desk, and left the big chairman to vote and say upon the questions under discussion. At last, when it was apparent to every one in the room that Boyd had usurped the throne of Testa, the latter came forward and seated himself directly under the eye of the vice chairman, evidently with the intention of mutely calling his attention to the fact that Boyd should step down and out, but he made no move to do this. Testa finally took his hat and a copy of the report and went out of the room.

Mr. Erving said the commission was left without a quorum, and L. H. Dee was sent in haste after the retreating figure of the editor-chairman. He came back and said that Testa had eluded him. Then came the fun of the evening. James Quinn arose and denounced the action of the men who had "sneaked" out of the room, which he said was paramount to an assertion of insincerity on their part, and an attempt to blot the report from ever reaching the Legislature.

"There are a whole lot of men in this commission," said Quinn, with emphasis, and shaking his hand at the open door through which the chairman had disappeared. "Who don't want to have this charter go to the Legislature. You don't have to use a knife always to kill a man. There are other ways of doing it, and it is the same with this charter. There is a crowd here doing everything it can to block the progress of this report. They don't want it to be finished. When a man sneaks out of this room and leaves us without a quorum, do you think he is sincere in his work? No, sir. It is contrary to parliamentary rules. He should have asked permission of the chair."

The vice chairman in vain inquired whether there was a motion to adjourn as the clamor became greater. Wise then took the floor in answer to Quinn, and said he did not like the latter's words. "That is just what I want," shouted the hackman. "I say it again to all of you. If this committee of five brings in another report, these sneaks will do the same trick again to block it. One wants to refer it to a committee. Another wants to adjourn, and the others sneak out of the room. And look here, Mr. Wise, you were reported in the Bulletin as opposed to municipalities. That's what you said if you were reported right."

"Do you believe that paper? But this is no place to discuss all these things," retorted the hackman. "In the midst of the turmoil the vice chairman announced the meeting adjourned until Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The regular order of business for the evening commenced with the reading of the duties of the coroner."

R. N. Boyd presented a report on a section defining a system of records to be kept by the registrar of deeds, which was adopted. A form of bond for the county sheriff was presented and adopted. The bill provides for a coroner who shall serve for two years, under a bond of \$5,000. It provides that the coroner shall be a conservator of the peace. He shall hold inquests when deaths result from criminal means. Subpoenas shall be issued by the coroner which shall have the same force and effect as if issued by a Justice of the peace. Six jurors shall sit at each inquest; each of whom shall receive \$5 per day while engaged in that duty. The coroner's fee for autopsies is fixed at \$10 per day.

One of the radical improvements suggested is that in all inquests where death results by criminal means, the jury's verdict will be held a secret until arrests are made, or until a reasonable time has passed.

A probate judge is provided for each county, who shall serve for two years, under a \$5,000 bond. He is to be elected after the session of the first Legislature, and will serve until their term expires, or until their successors are qualified.

Three county commissioners for each county are provided for. They are elected with the main body of voters which make them, as a board, one of the chief elements of the county government.

ernment. They can sit as a court, and have the power to fine persons for contempt of court. Taxes shall not exceed one per cent on the dollar. They shall hold all their sessions open and above board, and not behind closed doors. They are to furnish quarters for all the county officers, including all office incidentals, shall erect courthouses, jails and other necessary buildings.

REPUBLICANS WORK.

Draft Being Printed as it is Written by Committee.

Owing to the absence of the chairman and secretary at the meeting of the Republican charter committee last evening C. M. White was appointed temporary chairman, and F. P. Waterhouse temporary secretary. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and about two hours were spent in asking for more time by the committee on statistics and the charter committee, and explaining why further time should be granted.

It is possible that the committee will have the draft of the charter in shape to present to the Legislature, but to the general committee. It looks as though it would not be completed in time. The chairman of the committee on statistics stated that they had been unable to obtain all the figures necessary to make a complete report, and asked that the committee grant them further time in order that they might complete the work begun. Considerable time was spent in arguments, and the request was finally granted by a motion being made to that effect.

W. O. Smith, chairman of the charter committee, reported that they were progressing as well as could be expected, and that he fully expected to have the draft completed in time. After talking for some length on the work to be done he said: "Besides the laws as they now stand, there will have to be many clauses of a general nature, and I do not wish to magnify the magnitude of the work we have in hand. Concerning the matter of aldermen and mayor there is a great difference of opinion in the United States. In our plan we propose to abide as nearly as possible by the existing law of the islands, and do not intend to spring any innovations; instead of making as many changes as possible, we shall make as few changes."

I sincerely hope that the general committee will have patience with their sub-committee. We find that it is absolutely necessary to have more time in order to complete our work. We will do our best to report at the next meeting. Another thing we find is that we are only authorized to spend \$500 for professional services, and the remaining \$100 in the treasury will not be enough to carry us through. We wish to have the final work produced in a cheap book form so that every member can have a copy to carry around in his pocket for study, and in order to be able to do this, I would suggest that the finance committee be instructed to obtain at least \$400 more."

"We are having the draft of the charter printed as we go along, but have not asked for any bids on the matter, as the work is of such nature that there is an established rate per page in all offices. We have a very great responsibility resting upon us, and we would like to meet it in a manner satisfactory to ourselves."

Several speakers followed Mr. Smith and endorsed his speech, arguing that more time be given to the committee. A motion was put that the charter committee's report be accepted, and that the committee be granted further time. The motion was carried.

Before adjourning the secretary was instructed to notify each member of the general committee in writing on the day before a meeting takes place, in the hope that there will be a better attendance in the future.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF BRYAN PAPER

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.—W. J. Bryan's paper, The Commoner, was issued today and was served to local patrons this evening. It was a busy day for Bryan, his business manager, and clerks. As far as the four papers printed, the papers were hauled in a dray to the mailing room, two blocks distant, where they were turned over to a small army of clerks for addressing and mailing. The original intention was to print but 30,000 copies, but the subscriptions came in at such a rate yesterday that it was increased to 50,000.

The paper is of eight pages, three columns to a page, slightly larger than the ordinary magazine and of good typographical appearance. The longer editorials start on the first page and continue through to the fourth, which is devoted to a few short paragraphs on public questions. There are a few contributions and a little reprint, but the greater part of the matter is Bryan's own writing.

FROM CHICAGO TO GULF.

Propose a Deep Water Channel From the Great Lakes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Urgent demands for the immediate construction of the proposed deep water channel from the Gulf of Mexico by connecting the drainage canal with the Illinois river after this latter channel has been dredged, and thus with the Mississippi have been presented to the sanitary board in the report of J. L. Matthews, expert for the board.

Mr. Matthews made the trip from the Lakes to the Gulf by houseboat and his statistics are based on a careful survey of conditions. He urges that a channel fourteen feet deep from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico would be a giant impetus to every manufacturing and farming industry of Illinois, the Mississippi valley and the Southwest.

RESERVES VISITED.

Wray Taylor, Dr. Russell, Senators-elect from Hawaii, and Professor Koebe made a visit to the Government forest Thursday and report that they found the 110,000 different trees growing splendidly.

They also report that the grass (pauhanu) is splendid, which Prof. Koebe brought seed from the FBI lands for the purpose of sowing out the pauhanu grass, is thriving luxuriantly and very promising as to fulfilling its purpose. This demonstration will probably result in its extensive propagation for its excellence as a forage.

Dr. Russell, who is an agriculturalist himself and who has an experiment station on his Oahu farm, expresses himself as much pleased with the forest reserve on Nuuanu. He has given full credit to the Hawaiian people in his report on the forest reserve.

FIRE DESTROYS CANADIAN CITY

Nearly \$4,000,000 Worth of Property Consumed at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24, 1 a. m.—One of the most destructive fires from which this city has ever suffered began at 8 o'clock last night and, notwithstanding the efforts of the entire fire department, the progress of the flames was not checked until 1 o'clock this morning. By that time it had destroyed property valued at between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 and was still burning, though the appearance was that the firemen had at last got it under control.

Included in the property burned is the splendid Board of Trade building, which cost \$600,000 and housed over a hundred tenants, and half a dozen large business houses and two score of small concerns. The weather was cold and the firemen were greatly hampered in this respect. Outside of the Board of Trade building there was not a modern structure among those burned.

The narrow streets, antiquated buildings and the inflammable nature of the stocks they contained made a combination which the department was powerless to overcome. The fire practically burned until it came to open space which gave the firemen an opportunity for effect work. For a time it looked as if the flames would spread along Commissioner street to the Grand office building in course of erection there.

Following are estimates of the principal losses: Board of Trade \$600,000; insurance \$100,000; tenants of building \$100,000; M. Saxe & Co., wholesale clothiers, \$75,000; H. A. Nelson & Sons' Company, \$150,000; Beardmore & Co., tanners, \$100,000; Silverman, Bolton & Co., hats, caps, etc., \$125,000; Coristine & Co., furs, \$200,000; Seybold Sons & Co., \$80,000; Redmond, Greenless & Co., hats and furs, \$50,000; H. Levy, woolens, etc., \$60,000; C. Choullau & Co., commission merchants, \$25,000; B. Levin & Co., furs, \$50,000; Gilmore Brothers & Co., commission merchants, \$50,000; Laporta, Martin & Co., \$50,000; J. Cohen & Co., wholesale clothiers, \$40,000.

The fire was completely under control at 3 o'clock this morning but the engines are still playing on the ruins. The losses are variously estimated at from two to four million dollars.

ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR TO BE HELD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A large and influential delegation representing those interested in the Louisiana Purchase World's Exposition, to be held at St. Louis in 1903, was heard today by the special committee of the House of Representatives having charge of that question. The exposition is designed on a scale of unusual magnitude, \$15,000,000 already being assured for it by the United States Government and the city of St. Louis. It will partake of the international scope of the Paris Exposition and the Chicago World's Fair.

The delegation present today included former Governor D. R. Francis of Missouri; Charles W. Knapp, president of the St. Louis Republic; ex-Representative Nathan Frank, who was one of the Congressmen who framed the Chicago Exposition legislation; ex-Representative Seth W. Cobb of Missouri and Messrs. James Hagerman and C. H. Spencer. Chairman Tawney of the Congressional Committee explained the present status of the measure.

The sundry civil bill of last year contained a provision pledging the United States Government to appropriate \$5,000,000, when the local authorities had provided \$10,000,000 to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The present bill contemplates carrying out this pledge by making the appropriation of \$5,000,000 and at the same time providing a comprehensive plan of government participation, along the lines of the participation at Chicago.

Governor Francis addressed the committee, pointing out that the \$10,000,000 had been secured by the local authorities. Of this amount \$5,000,000 had been raised by popular subscription and \$5,000,000 by the issue of bonds. He said the spirit of the people of the state of Missouri and of the city of St. Louis was shown by a large vote supporting the issuance of bonds for exposition purposes. The certificate of the Secretary of State of Missouri showed a large majority in the state vote favorable to the amendment authorizing the bonds and in St. Louis the vote showed eight-ninths favorable to the bonds.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

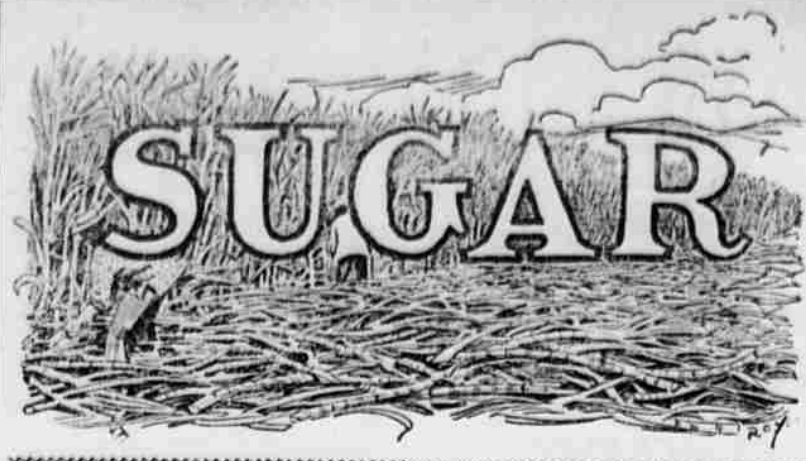
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Oceanic Steamship Company yesterday. It was shown that during the year the big concern had paid \$150,000 in dividends and that there was still about \$275,000 in the treasury. The company has purchased three new steamships—the Sierra, Sonoma and Ventura—and the cost of these and other expenses ran the disbursements up to nearly a million and three quarters.

In his report to the board of directors President John D. Spreckels took great pleasure in noting the great freight and passenger earnings of the Sierra.

The report of Secretary Sheldon on the financial standing of the company was as follows:

Funds on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year	\$743,311.37
From bond issue	1,250,000.00
Sale of three sailing vessels	24,000.00
Regular receipts for the year	1,013,550.00
Total	\$3,030,861.37
Disbursements, including purchase of vessels	\$1,690,309.03
Twelve months' dividends	150,000.00
Operating expenses	\$1,241,111.14
Total	\$2,781,420.17
Funds on hand	\$774,611.30

The officers of the Oceanic Steamship Company for the next year will be: John D. Spreckels, president; A. B. Spreckels, vice president and treasurer; W. D. K. Gibson, A. S. Tubbs, T. B. Pinsky, George Fitch and Claus Spreckels, directors; and E. H. Sheldon, secretary.



The latest sugar advices from the Mainland are from the circular letter of Williams, Dimond & Co., of San Francisco, to Schaefer & Co., of this City. They are dated January 24. Sugar still remains at the same quotations as those received by the Zealandia, dated January 18. The circular reads as follows:

We last addressed you 19th inst. per S. S. Californian and previously on 13th inst. per S. S. Zealandia.

SUGAR.—Since the 18th no changes have taken place in the local market nor for export to Honolulu, prices of 10th inst. still being in force.

BASIS.—Jan. 18th, sale "to arrive," 2,000 tons, at 4-5-16; 19th to 21st, no sales; 22d, cost and freight sale, 650 tons, at 4-20c; since which no sales, establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on that day, 4-20c; San Francisco, 3-25c.

LONDON BEETS.—Jan. 18th, 9s 3d; 19th to 23d, 9s 11-12d.

DRY GRANULATED, N.W. YORK.—No changes from Jan. 7th to Jan. 18th, declined on that date to 5-35c, equal to 5-24c net cash, since which no change reported.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of January 18th, indicate a seeming unwillingness on the part of refiners to purchase at current quotations with a corresponding easier tone and tendency in the market for raws in contradistinction to the former feeling manifest earlier in the week. Supplies from Cuba and West Indies, while still moderate, are on the increase, and arrivals of new crop sugar from Porto Rico are just reported. In refined decline of 10c per hundred pounds on the 18th inst. is understood to be for the purpose of equalizing quotations east and west of the Missouri river, but only a moderate business has been done. List quotations are lowest, shadings on softs and other grades having been withdrawn, but refiners continue to guarantee buyers against decline.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willett & Gray report, Jan. 17th, total stock United States four ports in all hands, estimated Jan. 16th, 88,151 tons, against 183,221 tons last year; six principal ports, Cuba, estimated Jan. 15th, 22,000 tons, against 11,400 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable, Jan. 17th, at latest uneven dates, 2,017,151 tons, against 1,985,246; increase over last year, 31,905 tons.

A HONOLULU MAN

Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of breath? Are your eyelids distended or sleep? Evil forebodings, or unsettled feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from your kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you leave any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LETTER FROM WILCOX.

Says that Legislature Must Refrain from Radical Action.

Delegate Wilcox has written to one of the leaders of the Independent Home Rule party in this city that not many bills of interest to Hawaii had yet come up before the House, but probably would in the near future. He also stated that the Senators and Representatives should understand that it will be to their best interests to refrain from too radical action in matters pertaining to the Government of the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Wilcox had not at the time of writing received the names of the two boys selected to take the examination for West Point, but as soon as he does will communicate with the head of the military department.

Cold Weather in States.

Those who are residents of Honolulu, as well as the many visitors to this city, have reason to congratulate themselves on being in a country blessed with a warm climate. The latest reports from the Eastern states show that the mercury has been hovering close to the freezing mark. On January 23, New York temperature stood at 32; Boston, 28; Philadelphia, 31; Washington, 32; Minneapolis, 4; Cincinnati, 44; St. Louis, 24.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST.

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Houshman and he advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I get a cold, and soon find relief. I also recommended it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Bartlett & Dennis Co., Ltd.

M'MAHON RETURNS.

He Could not Stay Away From Hawaii Nei, Being a Poet.

P. Maurice MacMahon, who was formerly court stenographer at Hilo and who has a local reputation as a poet and athlete, returned to Hawaii in the bark Diamond Head last evening after five months in San Francisco and southern California.

Mr. MacMahon has changed his plans. When he left he did not intend to return to the Islands, but contemplated a prospecting trip through South America after his recuperating visit to California. However, the memory of Hawaii was too much for him and he called the South American trip off, returning here to go into business. He now calls the Islands home and says he intends to stay here.

SWEAR IN THIRTEEN MEN AS DEPUTIES

Registration of Chinese Will Be Proceeded With at Once.

N. Fernandez, notary public, was kept busy yesterday morning swearing in thirteen deputy collectors of internal revenue, who entered upon their duties at once as registrars of Chinese. They will be under the control of District Deputy Drake, while Deputy Smithies will be the sub-head of the office force.

A cottage near the old barracks has been utilized for the purpose of registration and thirteen stalls have been fitted up in it, and all will be ready for use by the end of the week. Archie Smithies, A. Cowen, A. W. Neely, R. L. Scott, James Olds, J. M. Sims, H. Jaghers, W. Gibbs, Madden, Carroll, Lou Joe and Spencer, were given their preliminary instructions yesterday morning.

Mr. Hanson said that he did not believe that Mr. Chamberlain, upon his arrival here, would make any changes in the system, and continuing he cautioned them against any acts by which they might be placed under suspicion of fraud, and to deal honestly with the Government.

After taking the oaths of office the men reported back to Mr. Hanson and their names were entered on the list of employees of the department.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Pioneer Mill Company Decide to Install Electric Pumps.

The following officers of the Pioneer Mill have been elected for the ensuing year: Paul Isenberg was re-elected president; H. A. Isenberg, vice president; H. Schultz, treasurer; F. Klamp, secretary, and W. Protenhauer, auditor. These officers, with the exception of the auditor, together with the following constitute the board of directors: E. W. Macfarlane, H. Focke, and J. A. McCandless.

It was reported at the meeting that the company would install a complete electric system with which to run the pumps. The officers and manager believe that the electric system will be more beneficial in the general run. The subject is being fully investigated by an expert and upon his report the directors will make their decision as to whether the project shall be forthcoming.

The report of the new manager is not yet ready. It will be presented when the expert's report is considered. A committee of the directors will also make a report of their personal investigation of the plantation which they looked over last week.

British Scientists Stricken.—NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Dispatches to the Herald from Para, Brazil, tell of a manufactory that has come to a British expedition sent to that city from Liverpool to study yellow fever. Dr. Meyer, a distinguished physician, recently conducted an autopsy on the body of a person who died from yellow fever. He became infected and died yesterday. Dr. Burthous, who was also infected, is seriously ill.

SPECIAL SALE

No. 5

Jugs OR Pitchers

CALL THEM WHAT YOU WISH.

All kinds and sizes. One of the most useful articles in the household. You never can get too many.

Sale for One Week Only

Ending February 9th.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scoury.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swelling.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fulten Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Hall Steam Pump & Weston's

FOR FREE SALE.

Pure Alcohol To Be Dispensed Sans Laws.

SO HEALTH BOARD WILL RECOMMEND

Plan To Check the Death Rate Among the Natives From Wood Alcohol.

IF THE Legislature acts in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health passed yesterday, the frightful death rate in Hawaii from the use of methylated spirits will be materially decreased. For years natives have been dying from the use of wood alcohol, the popular name of the spirits. The high price of liquor and beer and the unrestricted sale of wood alcohol have combined to make the spirits a common drink for the poor inebriate. In the course of a few days, a month or so ago, there were half a dozen deaths from this poison.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Health a committee consisting of Dr. Cooper and George W. Smith was appointed to draw up recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature. The following was the report of the committee, made yesterday:

Dr. J. H. Raymond, President of the Board of Health.

Sir: Your committee to whom was referred the matter of the sale of methylated spirits with instructions to frame a recommendation to the Legislature from the Board of Health, beg to report as follows: The sale of methylated and wood spirit has been repeatedly sanctioned by successive Legislatures as a necessary article of commerce to take the place of pure alcohol.

The original legislation had in view the prevention of the manufacture of factitious liquors from pure alcohol. At the present time under the United States laws the importation into the Territory by anyone of pure alcohol is not and cannot be prohibited and it is now so imported for medicinal purposes by others than those engaged in the drug business.

The prohibition at the present time of the sale of alcohol and the consequent forced sale of methylated spirits, renders this article easy of acquisition and while not a poison yet when taken in quantity by those addicted to the use of drink, becomes fatal owing to its peculiarly irritating properties when introduced into the blood.

Pure alcohol is a necessity in medicine and a common domestic remedy for external application. Methylated spirits cannot be used in medicine or domestic practice, owing to its irritating and offensive properties. No restriction is placed on the sale of alcohol by drug-gists in the United States and no provision is made in the laws for the preparation or sale of methylated or wood spirit. Methylated or wood spirit should not be offered for sale in the Territory if the restriction on the sale of pure alcohol were removed. At no time has the sale of pure alcohol been so large as to render it dangerous to public health or morals.

In view of the above facts your committee would recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Health respectfully requests the Legislature to repeal all that portion of Act 27 (unrepealed by the Organic Act) of the Legislature, special session 1895, and all amendments thereto entitled An Act to Provide for the Importation and Sale of Alcohol for Medical Purposes, and the Manufacture and Sale of Methylated Spirits, etc.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and this report be sent to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. SMITH,
CHARLES B. COOPER, M.D.

A communication from Wilder's Steamship Company as follows was read at the meeting:

C. B. Reynolds, Superintendent Leper Settlement: Referring to our conversation this morning regarding the carriage of taro, would say that under the contract for which we are paid \$300 per month by the Board of Health the freighting of taro and taro was contemplated. Taro imported have been delivered by contractors at the leper settlement and we have been paid freight on the same by them. From this we do not interpret our contract to include the shipment of taro and taro. Our charge for the same will be at the rate of \$5 per ton.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The members of the Board expressed indignation at the Wilder company's action and it was agreed that the company must carry any and all freight offered by the Board for the \$200 a month or lose the contract.

The following report of the committee on cemeteries was adopted:

Honolulu, January 30, 1901.

Resolved, That no permit for interment of the dead shall be granted within the City limits of Honolulu, as defined in the resolution of April 15th, 1900, except in such places and upon such conditions as the Board of Health upon investigation shall find will not jeopardize the public health.

M. G. Silva was given permission to run a pipe into Kakaako ditch for dirty water.

J. J. Williams was given a renewal of his contract to make photographs of lapars at \$1.75 for each subject.

The following opinion of E. P. Dole, Attorney General, was read and the claim ordered not paid:

In regard to the claim of Mr. Kanakani against the Board of Health for losses in the fire of January 20, 1900, referred to me by the Board of Health, I have to report that, in my opinion, the Board is not legally liable for such losses and has no authority to pay the same.

A bill of \$240 of Haddock & Company for the furnished during the plague at New York, have failed.

and which bill was disputed was ordered paid on the recommendation of Attorney General Dole.

Dr. Jesse Hawes of Greeley, Colorado, was granted permission to visit the Leper Settlement on Molokai for scientific investigation.

Causes Many Changes.

Captain George W. Ashley, quartermaster of the First regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, is busy making over his department to accord to the United States regulations. Every blank which formerly read Republic of Hawaii has had to be changed to Territory of Hawaii, and there are numberless features which were unknown until the new regime caused the changes. The committee appointed to revise the military laws, composed of Captain Ashley, Major Camara and Major White, is getting down to its work. They have to go over the laws governing every state and territory in the Union and they cannot state when their report will be ready for presentation to the Governor.

To Command the Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Navy Department has issued orders directing Captain H. C. Stockton to proceed to Manila and take command of the battleship Kentucky, which is now nearing the completion of her voyage from the United States to the Asiatic station. Captain Colby M. Chester, the present commander, on being relieved, will return to this country.

Indisposition of James B. Keene.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Reports that James B. Keene was seriously ill were circulated in the financial district during the last half hour of the Stock Exchange session, and precipitated a selling movement. At the rooms of Taylor & Co., where Keene makes his headquarters, it was said he had suffered somewhat from an attack of grip, but was much better today.

ORANGES MAY BE CULTIVATED HERE

Fifty Trees are Bearing Fruit in Dillingham Orchard in This City.

If those who are skeptical as to whether oranges may be grown in the valleys of our islands will but go to the home of B. F. Dillingham on Punahou and Beretania streets and view there the golden fruit that hangs amid the luxuriant green foliage of the fifty trees growing about in the Dillingham orchard they will no longer doubt.

Fifteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham began an experiment. They saw no reason why orange trees should not thrive in the valley wherein was their home and they determined to at least give them a chance. So whenever an especially fine orange came into the Dillingham household they took the seeds from it and planted them. Those seeds sent forth their shoots and in each mound where one was planted fifteen years ago now stands a strong, handsome tree, heavily laden with large, golden oranges of different varieties.

Some trees were planted later and a few of the trees came from California seedlings, but Mrs. Dillingham says they have become practically Hawaiianized and there is only a slight difference to be detected from the native fruit. Whether from climatic influences or other reason, the California oranges have turned the Hawaiian shade and have adopted the Hawaiian taste. These have not been so great a success as the native varieties, as they show evidences of over-growth and development.

The Hawaiian oranges, though growing much larger than the wild varieties, have not lost in sweetness and flavor and have the beautiful russet brown color when ripened. Among the other varieties are two or three of the "glove-skin" oranges and several other fruits have also been grown with success. The little Chinese orange flourishes and there is a lichee tree, a mandarin and a Spanish plum. Waialua and Kona oranges have given forth most satisfactory results and the California navel is one of the most beautiful of all the trees in the Dillingham orchard. Great care has been taken in the spraying and pruning of the trees, and this in a great measure is attributed by Mr. Dillingham as the reason of the success of his experiment.

World's Naval News.

Japan has adopted high explosive shells for all guns up to and including 8-inch. The explosive is a Japanese invention, said to equal mercurite in its effects.

The Italian armored cruiser Varese has had her steam trials, developing 12,885 horsepower and 20.62 knots speed under full power, and 9,479 horsepower and 18.33 knots under natural draught.

The great works of Krupp employed an average of 46,679 persons last year, the most important, at Essen, having 27,465, the armor factory of Gruson 3,475, and the Germania shipyard at Kiel 2,459.

The Indefatigable is being reconstructed at a considerable cost, and the ancient Glatton, built of iron in 1872 and protected by 12-inch iron armor, has received new boilers and undergone several alterations. The difficulty will be to utilize this old ship-craft for any other purpose than that of a guard ship.

One of the cruisers to be built for the Russian navy at the Black Sea will be of the Bogatyr type, but of somewhat less displacement. The Bogatyr is 6,600 tons, 416 feet by 64 feet, and the new cruiser is to be 6,250 tons, 416 feet length and 64 feet beam. These dimensions and small displacement will give unusually fine lines, and insure a realization of the calculated speed of 23 knots.

The engines for the new British cruiser Pandora, of 2,200 tons, were built at the Portsmouth dockyard, and are said to have given satisfaction on the preliminary thirty-hour trial. They are to develop 7,500 horsepower. The boilers are of the Babcock type, and appear to have given no better economical results than the Belleville, as they showed a consumption of 2.11 pounds per unit of horsepower.

Peter and Burkham, the big oil firm of New York, have failed.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Crocker was bitterly denounced recently at a New York reform meeting by Wheeler H. Peckham.

The president of the California fruit combine recently conferred with a committee of Eastern fruit dealers.

The British bark Netherdale has arrived at Queenstown from Portland and Astoria having lost all her boats.

Much discussion was given during the California Legislature to the subject of the rates and service of telephones.

It is charged that R. McIntyre, a coal dealer, paid \$500 for a policeman's star in San Francisco which he did not get.

Under date of January 23d it is said that the California delegation believed the Jamaica treaty would not be reported.

Three people were killed as a result of throwing out thirteen sticks of dynamite in a hot oven last week near Vancouver.

A measure is being considered by the San Francisco supervisors for the reduction to half fare on street cars for school children.

Bobby Dobbs, the colored lightweight, administered a severe beating to Young Peter Jackson after a fight lasting twenty rounds.

Ah Ti, a 12-year-old Chinese girl who was to have been sold by her father, has been rescued by missionaries in San Francisco.

Three small boys have been tagged and sent from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco by Wells-Fargo Express. They arrived safely.

It is said that the boxer women are banded together and perform strange rites to the supposed confusion of the white devils.

George N. Scholomiti has been appointed Greek Vice Consul for Montana, Idaho and Washington by King Constantine of Greece.

Captain John Brash of the steamer Jaques, which was wrecked for a year, the specific ground is "unskillful management and neglect."

Dr. E. J. Creely has been fined \$100 for maintaining a veterinary clinic in San Francisco contrary to the regulations of the Board of Health.

It is said that if proper collections of the collateral tax were made in California the teachers who have not been paid could receive their salaries.

Albert W. Dale, a 5-year-old boy, has been choked to death by brass tap from the nozzle of a kerosene can which he was using for a whistle.

Assemblyman Melick introduced a resolution into the California Legislature providing for the calling of a convention to revise the State constitution.

George H. Gray, well-known San Francisco contractor, remarried his wife on January 21st, fearing complications from the Reno marriage a year ago.

Jose Castro, a descendant of the old California family, has been arrested at Salinas for house thieving, this being the climax to a number of minor offenses.

Billy Sullivan, who was liberated from Tucson jail, Arizona, a few weeks ago, is again a fugitive. He is wanted for the attempted murder of Jailer George Bravin.

Professor John Dewey, head of the department of philosophy in the University of Chicago, will deliver the Gifford lecture series of 1901 of the University of California.

Two expert safe crackers, who have been operating in San Jose, were interrupted last week in the act of blowing up a safe, but they escaped and have not been captured.

Thomas Kearns has been nominated for United States Senator for Utah at the Republican Senatorial caucus held in Salt Lake City.

Judge Arthur H. Noyes of the District of Alaska is reported to have sent in his resignation. He is an important factor in the Nome scandal and litigation.

In a battle between safe-blowers and a posse of citizens near Flippen, Tenn., two of the robbers were killed and two captured. One of the posse was fatally shot.

The Nevada Assembly has passed a resolution denouncing the Lottery bill, but it is thought that it will be killed in the Senate as the resolution is without record or committee endorsement.

The House of Representatives has adopted a joint memorial to Congress urging the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Important changes have been made in the Indian bill. An increase of \$75,000 in the total appropriation has been recommended. An amendment has also been made opening reservations to prospectors.

United States Marshal Bennett sent twenty deputies and ten Indian police to the scene of the Snake Indian uprising, but they were met with a fusillade and compelled to retire. One of the posse name McNae was captured.

Baron Robert Rothschild and Count Lubarsac engaged in a desperate duel on account of religious prejudice at Paris, January 20. Swords were used and Count Lubarsac received a painful wound in the left arm.

The Omaha police believe that they have another possible accomplice in the Cudaby kidnapping case in the person of Frank Shercliff, alias Ed. Burk, who robbed William G. Pollock of that city of \$15,000 worth of diamonds in 1892.

Oakland public school teachers have been forbidden to act as private tutors after the regular school hours are over. The Board of Education says night work unfits them for day duties.

The University of Nebraska debating team has sent a challenge to the Stanford debaters for an intercollegiate debate to be held in San Francisco sometime during the present semester.

Gov. Hunt of Idaho sent a message to the Legislature urging it to memorialize the United States Senate to amend the Constitution making the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

After training his false friend and run away wife for over 4,000 miles, William Allen located them in Oakland last week. He seeks to punish the man and return the woman to her folks in Canada.

A well-arranged plot of three criminals to break jail was foiled at Salinas last week through the vigilance of the officers. They were in possession of nine made of coral sticks, some jimmies, saws and an iron bar.

Miss Hanky, a graduated nurse from the French Hospital, brought suit for damages because of delay in granting her diploma, and has refused to accept the diploma when it was tendered after the institution of the suit.

George H. Tyne of Alameda met a woman in the street in the dark season and supposed to be his wife and became so enamored that he followed her to her home and had a passionate embrace.

The woman was also charged with having been a prostitute from prostitution.

MARVELOUS HAIR RESTORER FOUND BY GEORGE CARTER



WHEN George R. Carter, the well known banker and publicist, landed in Honolulu a few days ago after several months spent in the States he was warmly welcomed

by hundreds of friends. When he removed his hat it was seen that where had been a bald and shining pate was now a luxurious and handsome growth of hair, parted in the center and most becoming to the wearer.

Congratulations were showered on Mr. Carter and the secret of the hair's stimulant was loudly called for. Mr. Carter confided his secret to his intimates that it was not real but a toupee which he had bought in New York. Now the Advertiser artist has not seen Mr. Carter hatless since his return so he pictured him as ever with an expanse of glistening scalp. When the mistake was brought to his notice he hastened to make amends as above.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

What would you do if taken with cholera or cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home; but why wait until the horse is stolen before you lock the stable? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

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WILTSIE F. WOLFE

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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TUESDAY FEBRUARY 5

FANATICISM AND FAILURE.

There is a close ethical resemblance between the Abolitionist campaign previous to the Civil War and to that which is being waged by the radical Abolitionists in these days. The Abolitionists were people acutely sensitive to the wrong of slavery but without any practicable plan of redressing it. They always went to extremes which brought no reward save the martyrdom of their leaders and the prostration of their cause. The lawful compact with slavery was properly called a "compact with death and a league with hell," but the Abolitionists could think of no better way of getting rid of it than by adopting such methods as those by which Mrs. Carrie Nation and other female cranks are trying to abolish the saloon power in Kansas. Every plan of reasonable compromise, and even that of buying and freeing the slaves was rejected with scorn. No man could rise and point out that the ownership of slaves was a vested right and that some way must be found to pay the slave-owners for the loss of their chattels without being assailed with violent epithets. Every one who counseled reason and moderation was called a "creature of the Slave Power." When the futility of John Brown's methods was shown on the gallows, the retort was a threat to extend those methods until blood ran in every gutter and fire broke from every house. One of the Abolition leaders (Horace Greeley) counselled the breaking up of the Union, setting the slave States off by themselves; he wanted the "erring sisters to go in peace." His paper, the Tribune, called the flag "a flaunting lie, whose stripes are bloody scars;" and Wm. Lloyd Garrison's Journal, the Emancipator, was quite as fanatical. The Abolitionists had no faith in Abraham Lincoln; and when he declared that he would save the Union if he had to save slavery with it, Wendell Phillips stood before an audience of applauding freaks and called him the "Slavehound of Illinois." Yet when the time had ripened in the heat of war this culminated martyr broke the manacles of every slave and did it with means to which the Abolitionists had denied their confidence and by the hands of men who had suffered most from their dispraise.

That slavery was expunged from the laws and life of the nation is, therefore, an achievement to which the Abolition party, as such, can lay small claim. The part taken by that body was merely that of an irritant—Garrisonianism only did something to induce the act of folly by which the Slave Power tried to break up the Union and for that crime was shattered on its own doorstep. Had the South been content to let matters stay as they were, slavery might have held place until the present time or until the prudence of the owners, educated by public sentiment, had prompted them to let the blacks earn their own freedom. As surely Garrison's wild talk, and Phillips' eloquence, and Greeley's hysteria and the Jackdaws of the short-haired Kansas women, could have done nothing more than to keep up an excitement which, after a time, would have worn itself out, leaving the North apathetic and the South undisturbed.

The prohibition fight against the saloon power is already going into the national decline which the Abolitionist crusade, but for Lincoln's war measures, must soon have experienced. Never were the cranks more violent than in the Presidential campaign of last year; never was their defeat more overwhelming. From the day McKinley was renominated, such hired slanderers as Mrs. Gougars shrieked into the ears of disgusted audiences the most infamous charges against the private and public character of the nation's Chief Magistrate. He was the "rum-seller of the Philippines," the "barterer of the Canton," the "murderer of our boys;" a worse man in fact than the "Slavehound of Illinois" had been; as clearly guilty of homicide as Francis Murphy himself. The people heard and turned away and when they cast their votes the Gougars and the Woolleys and the rest of the crazy crew were buried so deep, politically, that the "hand of resurrection could not fathom their November grave."

If the exhumed Mrs. Gougars actually thinks, as she says, that she could "shake" Honolulu with her rancorous tirades or achieve one thing for total abstinence to compare with the brilliant triumphs of Francis Murphy, we beg her to proceed. It would not take long for even her narrow understanding to learn that Hawaii is not Kansas; that there are no bewhiskered fanatics or unsexed female agitators running amok or politics here; but that the City and the Islands are governed with a calm intelligence which deals wisely and does not seek for the sake of an impossible millennium, to do away with or condemn the moral or legal methods which are depriving sin and crime of some of their power to harm.

Would Honolulu escape a centralized government by getting a charter? Would not the rule of the city center in the hands of the single element which could muster the most votes on election day? No charter could be passed which would give everybody something to say in the conduct of local affairs. As the electorate stands, a charter would create the worst kind of centralization, meaning by that the rule of men who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by bad government.

The well-meant Ray Bill round the world is memory of Queen Victoria.

THE BOOK CONTRACT.

T. H. Gibson, Inspector General of Schools, assures the public through the Advertiser that "the committees of the Board of Education have already received samples of publications from several publishers and it need not be feared that all will not have an equal chance. The selection of books will be on merit only."

If the selection of books "will be on merit only" that is all the public can ask. The facts that the selection of books for the common schools of Hawaii during the past five years has been on contract only, and that the contract might have been renewed a couple of months ago but for an adverse ruling of the Attorney General, show how sudden and how radical is the change which Mr. Gibson attests. Let us hope it may last. If it does, no attempt will be made to get the Legislature to amend the laws in the manner desired and expected by the lobbyist for the Book Trust, Mr. A. F. Gunn. Mr. Gibson denies that anything was done by the Board to deprive the agent of D. C. Heath & Co. from getting a hearing. Of course Mr. Gibson is entitled to his opinion. When Lobbyist Gunn was here he had all the chance he wanted to talk up a renewal of his iniquitous contract. The Superintendent of Public Instruction took him under his wing; every door opened to him; he had reason to think that his contract was "climaxed" until the Advertiser called public notice to it and the Attorney General interfered; and when he went away after his appreciative banquet at the Hawaiian Hotel—it was reported in the papers that Mr. Atkinson would look after his interests in the Legislature. Now contrast this treatment with that given the agent of Heath & Co., who got but a few minutes of the Board's time at a meeting postponed until the day he was to leave town and was constantly interrupted during his short address by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Was that fair treatment? Was it the way to get a proper understanding of the case of the independent book-makers against the trust? Was it a method designed to promote the choice of school books by "merit only?"

If Mr. Gibson is right in his statement of what the Board means to do, we hope to see proof of it in the shape of a circular letter addressed to every school book publisher in the United States, enumerating the needs of the schools of Hawaii and asking for sample publications; after which we should hope to see a decision reached which would exclude the idea of a blanket contract for anybody.

OBSTACLE TO FRANCHISES.

The proposed telephone company and a syndicate which was making ready to install a new electric lighting plant find that under Sec. 55, Chap. I of the Organic Act, they cannot get a franchise from the Legislature. A part of the Act reads as follows:

But the Legislature shall not grant to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise without the approval of Congress.

To get the approval of Congress for so small a thing as a Honolulu franchise might mean a tedious delay, so it would perhaps be well for the Legislature to pass a general law giving electric-supply corporations of certain specified capacity to carry on large enterprises the right to string or lay wires and otherwise install their plants. Otherwise competition in the telephone and lighting business must find this field discouraging.

The world will seem a different place without Queen Victoria, whose name for two generations and more had been almost as familiar as that of the Atlantic ocean. Indeed it was more familiar, for savages who had never heard of any ocean by name, knew what the designation "Queen Victoria" meant. Probably no fame was ever so wide as hers among contemporary peoples. Before her day men lived in a comparatively small area called the "known world." During the Victorian age all the inhabited world was opened up and the name and fame of the good Queen were carried to the uttermost bounds. Millions more heard of her in her lifetime than heard of Napoleon, Frederick, Charles V, Charlemagne, Caesar, Alexander, Moses or David in theirs—yes, tens of millions more than knew of the Savior during His tenantry of earth. So comes that when Queen Victoria was laid suddenly from the world every one felt a sense of irreparable loss.

In 1892 John Bidwell, Prohibition nominee for President, got 264,133 votes. Last year, with all the shrieking done against President McKinley, the vote against President McKinley, the vote for Woolley, Prohibition nominee for President, was but 208,555. As the total popular ballot was 13,570,000, what a multitude of "whisky voters" and "rum agents" and other undesirable persons there will be on hand for Mrs. Gougars' coming revolution to overthrow.

One of Mrs. Gougars' charges against Francis Murphy is that he uses slang in the pulpit. The same thing has been said against the Salvation Army but it has not curbed the zeal or the efficiency of that noble organization in saving souls. Evidently slang may be made a means of grace; and on that account we do not hesitate to recommend it to Mrs. Gougars in place of the peculiar personal qualities which mark her public utterances on the liquor question.

The thing that irritates the Murphy men of this city is that other temperance people should have dropped Mr. Murphy's work as soon as it got headway and started a sort of prohibition crusade which is likely to impair the effects of his labors without doing anything of practical value to the cause of temperance in return. Talking prohibition here is a simple waste of breath while urging Gospel temperance might save hundreds of men from the curse of drink and make them useful citizens.

So far as school books are concerned there may be a score of better propositions than that made by D. C. Heath & Co., but there could hardly be a worse one than that made by the trust.

Gentlemen handling book trust contracts would do well to wear white finger-tips.

DEATH IN A LUMBER YARD

Falling Pile of Timber Kills Ululani.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

Native Succumbs to Shock and Hemorrhage—Carelessness and Wind the Cause.

Ululani, a native laborer in the lumber yard at the foot of Allen street, met a horrible death yesterday morning about 8 o'clock by being caught beneath a falling lumber pile.

A large pile of ten-by-tens, unsafely piled in the first place, was toppled over by a gust of wind during the windstorm which raged all day. Ululani was caught and pinned under the great beams and was held in that awful position, suffering agony for nearly twenty minutes.

At the end of that time his fellow workers managed to relieve him from the weight of lumber, and he was taken to the Queen's Hospital in the patrol wagon, where he died a few hours afterwards as the result of the shock.

Ululani and three Portuguese were at work lifting lumber from a pile in order to make room for other lumber. Two piles of lumber formed an alleyway, and Ululani was working at the end of the alleyway. The other three men were just outside of the passage. Just as the native was in the act of stooping to lift a beam, there was a crash from above and the whole pile of ten-by-tens and other lumber fell into the gap where Ululani was standing. When he heard the crash the native made an attempt to get out of the way, but he was too late, and he was caught by the mass of heavy timbers and held firm.

The unfortunate man screamed for help and the others also shouted for assistance. Other men were about on the scene and the work of rescuing Ululani from his terrible position commenced. It was no easy matter to liberate the injured man, however, and some time was consumed in vain attempts to get him out of the mass of fallen timbers. Meanwhile the patrol wagon had been sent for and soon arrived and waited to receive Ululani when he was freed from the weight of the timbers.

The tortured man was conscious all the time and continued to urge the others to liberate him. He was pinned just at the end of the pile, held by one arm which was crushed flat between two of the great beams, and his left leg. A beam had hit him in the mouth, making an ugly wound and knocking out his teeth. Ululani presented a horrible sight as he vainly struggled to free himself of the tons of timber which rested upon his arm and leg. Blood trickled from his arm until his clothing was soaked and the timbers were red.

His co-workers started to take timbers from the pile which rested on Ululani but finally secured levers and succeeded in getting the unfortunate man out. He was placed in the patrol wagon and removed to the hospital as quickly as possible.

Dr. Wood was summoned and did all he could to help Ululani. He found the injured arm in a most serious condition, and also saw that the man had received a terrible shock and was fast sinking as the result of the loss of blood. About 11 o'clock in the morning, only a few hours after the accident had occurred, Ululani died from the shock and hemorrhage.

Deputy Sheriff McGinn immediately summoned a coroner's jury and, together with High Sheriff Brown, the members visited the lumber yard. About they found that a number of the lumber piles had been put up in a most careless manner and that the foreman of the yard had, after the accident, ordered his men to prop up many of them, which threatened to topple over with the least encouragement. The pile which had caused the death of Ululani had been piled up carelessly as all the others. A juror kicked one pile and it immediately fell to the ground.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the coroner's jury met. Twenty minutes later the verdict was returned. The verdict gave shock and hemorrhage as the cause of death and demanded more care in the piling of lumber. The verdict stated that the lumber piles were dangerous to those who worked in the lumber yard and that they were piled too high and insufficiently attended to by the safety.

In former windstorms, as has often been told before, the piles of lumber would sway in the wind and in some cases topple over. Their height and unsteadiness has been noticed by all who have seen them.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No. 7624—Jno. Kenala to C. W. Booth; R. P. 1782, kul. 1588, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$355.

No. 7623—Alfred and wife to C. S. Crane; R. P. 2252, kul. 1089, Kuwili, Oahu. Consideration \$2,500.

No. 7622—Kapaka and husband to Tam See; R. P. 4791, kul. 10939, aps. 2, 3 and 4, Waioli, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration \$100.

No. 7621—Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. to T. C. Davis et al., piece land, Ohamaula, North Kohala, lots 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, block 2, and lot 45, block 1, Keaau tract, Puna, Hawaii. Leasehold of R. P. 1782, building, etc., corner Queen and Kaunamahu streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$400,000.

January 26, No. 7620—Jos. Andrade and wife to S. B. Kay; lot 9, Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$750.

No. 7619—Maua and husband to H. Crane; R. P. 620, kul. 3620, Lihue, Kauai. Consideration \$250.

No. 7618—E. K. Kaeoakaui to Hilo Railroad Co.; piece land, Waialea, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,000.

No. 7617—Jno. Kimio to Kanehalea; R. P. 581, kul. 581, R. P. 581, kul. 581, Waimanalo, Koolahine, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 7616—Z. C. Cunha and husband et al. to P. Neumann; piece land 1,000 square feet, Punchbowl street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

January 26, No. 7615—Kalanikulo and husband to A. Laumaha; interest in R. P. 800, Kalahele, Molokai. Consideration \$50.

Albert H. Cunha, familiarly known as "Bunny" Cunha, has applied for a license to practice law in the inferior Territorial courts. Since returning from the East, where he studied law, he has been connected with the law firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan.

MAY STOP WORK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

any combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and which this is, is a misdemeanor. It is also an act of boycotting.

"It has been contended in times past here that in the Act of Congress relating to the national trades unions that there is nothing in that act which authorizes combinations to conspire with the intent to embarrass the operations of any business with the ulterior purpose of enforcing a demand against the master. Now, we can proceed under the above mentioned section 3 that applies to the trust here, because this is a conspiracy, pure and simple. The exact definition of conspiracy is 'a conspiracy of two or more persons, by some concerted action to accompany a conspiracy or unlawful purpose, or to accompany the purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means.'

DEFINITION OF BOYCOTT.

"The exact definition of the word boycott is 'the means employed for the withdrawal of the custom and good will of the immediate parties, and such other parties as they could influence. It is a conspiracy at common law.' In the Federal Courts there is no common law jurisdiction, but the Federal Courts get their jurisdiction by the above statute. It is against the criminal law for a party of men to band together for the purpose, through the power of combination, of injuring the business of another, by parading before his store, by placarding themselves with the word boycott, by advising passers-by not to patronize his establishment. To constitute intimidation it is not necessary that there should be an overt act of violence or any direct threat by word of mouth; it is enough if the attitude of the accused was intimidating.

"In New York, to procure money from another with his consent obtained by fear induced by threat to do or continue the injury to his property, constitutes 'extortion,' and every person present when such money is paid is liable as a principal. The whole force of the statute seems to be contained in the following paragraph, which to my mind should be a bit of advice to their intending conspirators and boycotters:

"Associations have no more right to inflict injury upon others than have individuals. All combinations or associations designed to coerce workmen to become parties, or to interfere with, obstruct, vex or annoy them in work or any intending work, or to induce them to become parties; or designed to prevent employment or from making just discrimination in the wages paid to the skillful and unskillful, and of associations designed to interfere with the perfect freedom of employers in the proper management of their lawful business, or to dictate terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of threats of injury or loss, or with their lawful employment of other persons designed to abridge any of their rights, are, pro tanto, illegal combinations, and all acts in furtherance of such intentions by such means and accompanied by damage are actionable.

LIABLE TO ARREST.

"These men are liable to either form of action by arrest by injunction, or liable to arrest for misdemeanor if they resort to any unlawful means. While it is an inherent right in any man to refuse to work, at the same time, as I explained to these men originally when the first trouble was on a few months ago, they cannot prevent another man from working. Of course, this is only a hypothetical reasoning. It is only reasoning upon what might occur. I could do nothing unless there was an overt act committed.

"I am hardly prepared to believe that the journeymen plumbers intend to go so far because I explained to them at the time that their right to refuse to work was recognized, but they could not go beyond that and prevent any other man from working. With regard to the initiation fee that is a matter for themselves to determine, but if they raise it to a prohibitive point they cannot complain that these men did not belong to their union. It is highly indicative of a conspiracy and it is very plain that they do not want the men to belong.

A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

"It is a criminal offense to prevent other people from working when they want to. Because certain United States statutes do not apply in the state of California it is no sign that they do not apply in Hawaii. The United States laws obtain here directly, whereas the States are sovereign and enact their own laws. This boycotting is just as illegal under the Territorial laws here as it is under the United States law, because it is a conspiracy at common law; and these men can be proceeded against in the Territorial courts as in the United States courts, because the Territorial courts have inherent rights. The United States courts have jurisdiction simply because Congress has made it so by act of Congress. When men start out to boycott they are liable to prosecution either in the Territorial or United States courts.

"Under the instructions which I have from the United States Attorney General I shall have no hesitancy in proceeding under the United States laws if called upon to do so. If the journeymen plumbers persist in doing this, the offense is a criminal one and the action can be brought against them immediately.

The warning has come from an officer of the United States sent here to see that the laws are enforced in such matters as these. Col. Baird has shown clearly that the intending strikers are laying themselves open to the processes of law and should take heed.

President Connors of the journeymen's association was in the midst of a quiet game of cards at headquarters last evening when asked whether the association had held a meeting during the evening and whether the men would walk out today. President Connors said a meeting had been held and

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

hesitatingly replied further that no action had been taken, but that "we will know at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning whether there is to be a walk-out or not." Further than this he would not state and at once resumed his place at the card table.

RAYMOND TALKS

(Continued from Page 1.)

er it was wise to give that contract to the native at that time, I have nothing to say. My honest belief is that the Government wanted to give the contract to the native, but they undoubtedly failed to secure themselves by not insisting on having the right kind of a bond. That was bad business. They are getting their pool now, and as far as I am personally concerned I shall do all in my power to see that they get their pool, even if it costs \$5 an ounce.

"In my report to Governor Dole I have emphasized the point that the Board should have a purchasing agent to be provided by the Legislature. At present the Board calls for tenders, the executive officer makes his purchases, and the Settlement receives goods at times which are not the best. If a purchasing agent is employed he will seek the best the market affords, and take advantage of the rise and fall of prices, which in the long run will be a great saving to the Board."

It has been recommended that the same amount be appropriated by the Legislature as at the last Legislature session, about \$8,000. The Board has some money left unexpended from the last appropriation which will be added. Among the recommendations made by Dr. Raymond in his report is an increase in the number of sanitary police in the country districts, disposition of the City's garbage by the use of the crematory and chemical processes.

Furthermore, this branch of the department's service would be taken out of politics entirely. He favors giving the collection and disposition of garbage to private parties. The employees under this system would give better service and the element of politics would not enter into it.

"The report," said Dr. Raymond, "came to me of employees of the City—I won't mention who they were—who disturbed one of your Independent meetings during the last election. They went up there headed by one of their lunas and endeavored to break up the meeting. I argue this is radically wrong. The employees of the City should be free to act. To do such acts savors of receiving money or political favors and I will not countenance such acts. These departments should be divorced from the City control. In New York the men of these departments vote as their leaders request them. The garbage and excavator departments should be in the hands of responsible private parties."

He also recommends improvements for Waiuku Hospital, an emergency hospital for Honolulu with a special ambulance, both under the direction of an emergency physician. The microscopical work should be in the hands of a competent person, and, above all, he desired a complete reorganization of the Board. He did not believe in having a Board to sit each week on trivial matters which a Health Commissioner could perform alone. He thought the office of Health Commissioner should be a paid one, commensurate with its duties, and a salary with other Health Department salaries.

Kalaupokalani and the other legislators warmly thanked the president for his courtesy in answering their questions, and asked permission to go through the Insane Asylum today. The request was granted, and at 2 o'clock President Raymond, the legislators, Dr. Herbert and others will make a tour of investigation of the Asylum.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

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CHINA	FEB. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 12
DORIC	FEB. 15	COPTIC	FEB. 19
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 26	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 3
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 6	PEKING	MARCH 10
COPTIC	MARCH 14	GALIC	MARCH 16
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 22	HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 23
PEKING	MARCH 30	CHINA	APRIL 3
GALIC	APRIL 6	DORIC	APRIL 10

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
 Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
 Vice-Chancellor **SIR W. PAGE WOOD** stated publicly in court that **DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE** was undoubtedly the **INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE**; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 15, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
 Is a liquid medicine which cures **PAIN** of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, **WITHOUT HEADACHE**, and **INVIGORATES** the nervous system when exhausted. Is the **Great Specific** for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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 Is the **TRUE PALLIATIVE** for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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 Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

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If the use of one of our registers

add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually; Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually. Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
 DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

Within the next two weeks the Hawaiian Automobile Company, Ltd., will be ready for business, and many of the outfits for public use will be handsome affairs. The newspaper fraternity will be entertained by Mr. Grant some time previous to actual commencement of business.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION

Rare Economic Plants and Seeds.

OF VALUE TO FARMERS

Barbour Lathrop Who Gave Collection to Department of Agriculture Here.

Hawaii is particularly interested at the present time in diversified agriculture and the following article will prove of more than usual interest. For the past three weeks this city has sheltered a man whose name is well known to the farmers throughout the United States as one who has done much to promote the agricultural interests of the country, and that, too, without any remuneration for his arduous labors.

For the past two years Mr. Barbour Lathrop of Chicago has devoted his time and his money to obtaining a collection of rare economic plants and seeds, and to accomplish that end has made a complete tour of the world, visiting many unexplored countries and venturing in search of information where explorers have not even set foot.

Mr. Lathrop is an old-time newspaper man, having served his apprenticeship on the local staff of the San Francisco Call many years ago, and since that time has been connected with the most prominent journals in the world. Arriving here on the Alameda, Mr. Lathrop has been busy following up his chosen work, but has managed to find time to make many acquaintances in this city. A member of many of the principal clubs in the States and a thorough Bohemian, he has a fund of rare stories of his travels at his command that are of more than usual interest.

The following extract is taken from the Chicago Times-Herald of January 7:

One of the most remarkable collections of rare economic plants and seeds is now being worked up by the Department of Agriculture. Barbour Lathrop of Chicago, with David G. Strechell as assistant, recently completed a tour of the world covering a period of two years and embracing travels which amounted to explorations. Mr. Lathrop has given the results of the expedition, undertaken at his own expense, to the farmers of the United States through the medium of the section of seed and plant introduction of the Department of Agriculture.

The expedition left New York December 21, 1898, and returned last fall, having visited in order the following countries and areas in each living economic plants and seeds for cultivation by American farmers and horticulturists: Jamaica, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad, in the West Indies; Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, Argentine, Brazil, in South America; Portugal, Tyne and East Angles, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Egypt, Ceylon and Straits Settlement in farther India; Java, Celebes, Amboina, Banda, Lombok, Bali, Moluccas, Aru and Kei Islands, Tenimber Archipelago and New Guinea in the Dutch East Indies; Hongkong, Canton, in south China; the Philippine Islands, Bangkok, Siam; Sweden and Finland in northern Europe.

EXPEDITION WAS COSTLY.

Many thousands of dollars have been spent by Mr. Lathrop upon this expedition, and he put into it some of the best thoughts of a practical man who is alive to the general wants of his countrymen. He is not an agriculturist, and intrusted the technical part of the work to his assistant, Mr. Fairchild, who was detailed by Secretary Wilson from his position in charge of the section of seed and plant introduction.

The trip was primarily planned by Mr. Lathrop to be one of reconnaissance. The object in the first place was to find out what each country offered in inducements for exploration work, how it should be entered and studied, whom of its inhabitants could be relied upon as correspondents, and what would be the probable expense of an exhaustive study from the standpoint of plant introduction. This object has been attained and is embodied in a mass of notes and piles of publications and notebooks, etc.

The second object of the expedition was to purchase and import for trial such promising seeds and plants as were suited for culture in various parts of the United States. The material thus purchased has not all come in yet, but the main part has been distributed and will shortly be sent out by the department to the various experiment stations and private experimenters for trial and report.

LIST OF SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Over 450 different purchases were sent in from the various countries, each purchase accompanied by a list of its culture and the climatic soil conditions to which the plant or seed was best adapted. The annotated list has been in part published or is in process of publication by the section of seed and plant introduction, and covers a wide range of horticultural and agricultural plants suited to a variety of conditions from the tropical surroundings of Porto Rico and Hawaii to the arctic climate of Alaska.

It will be of interest to point out some of the prospects of these introduced plants and the reasons for their trial: A spinous succulent cactus of the Argentine suitable for fodder purposes in the desert regions of Arizona.

A series of West Indian yams, one of which is said to be superior in flavor to the Irish potato. Suitable for culture in Florida and Louisiana, but demanding special care and a special market.

The Alexandrian clover from Egypt, a late fodder crop for irrigated lands in Southern California and Arizona.

Some of the finest varieties of Bohemian hops to replace the culture of inferior sorts now almost exclusively grown in America.

Varities of "pedigreed" barley, originated in Sweden and of superior value for brewing purposes.

Fine West Indian mangoes and superior sorts of East Indian bananas for culture in Porto Rico.

An evergreen poplar from Chile for the seedling industry of this fruit growing in Florida and California.

The Lapland star-shaped lily and the early ripening Finnish black oat for experiments in Alaska and short season regions.

Chinese alfalfa varieties for breeding experiments.

Several novel Swedish tomatoes (clove-like) fodder plants lately brought to the notice of the agricultural public of Sweden.

A Bohemian horseradish, superior in size and flavor to any American sort. The Japanese eggplant, a variety which is now being tested by over 1,000 experimenters in the upland cotton regions of the South, and regarding which many encouraging reports have been received. It is a stronger grower and has much longer staple than any American upland cotton. It also has proved resistant to "root rot" of cotton to a very great degree, which will make its culture possible on lands previously totally unfit for cotton growing.

The "Algarobillo," a tannin producing shrub from the Chilean desert, with most remarkable desert resisting characteristics, and large tannin producing capacity, for Arizona conditions.

A fodder bamboo for the arid regions of the Southwest which forms in South Chile one of the principal sources of fodder for large herds of cattle.

A variety of onion from the islands of the Nile which is pronounced by the expert onion growers the best pickle onion ever grown.

"Zuccini" from Northern Italy. One of the most important vegetables of the Venetians and worthy serious consideration by our truck growers.

The seedling alfalfa, grape from Padua, Italy, for the seedless raisin industry of the Colorado desert region.

Of course, the value of most of the arborescent plants can only be decided after several years of culture, and the fate of many of the annuals only after numerous repeated trials.

Enough has been cited to show the American farmers what has been accomplished by private means and in how great a measure their thanks are due to a true American.

The great results likely to come from Mr. Lathrop's explorations will be due to his wisdom in associating with him expert botanists and scientists and securing the most complete data and information concerning the new and strange plants secured, relating to their habits of growth and the character of their natural surroundings, thus enabling the Department of Agriculture to intelligently experiment with them. There is in the broad area of the United States somewhere a spot which is a counterpart of almost every region of the eastern hemisphere, but it is a work of great magnitude to find the plants of the older country to their congenial spots on this hemisphere.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH WANTS MR. CORY

Offers Him the Pastorate and He Has Not Decided as Yet.

Rev. E. A. Cory, for some months past acting pastor of the Christian Church, has received the compliment of the church's call as its permanent pastor.

At a meeting of the church officers the invitation was decided upon, and Mr. Cory was then verbally called, but the invitation was extended in writing and it was announced at the Sunday morning services.

Whether or not the popular young minister will accept the call he is not yet able to say. He has been acting pastor ever since the close of Rev. J. C. Hay's pastorate, and the call comes to him as the highest evidence of approval from the church and its people of the work he has done in the position.

His principal labors have been along the evangelized line with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young People's Society work. Some time ago he went to the Philippines for the purpose of organizing Young Men's Christian Associations among the soldiers. Though a young man, Mr. Cory has done a great deal of active work, ministerial and pastoral. His plans have been centered upon entering the mission field, and he does not as yet know whether he will follow this line or accept the permanent pastorate offered him here. His decision will be given the church officers within a few days.

PROPOSED TAX IN DISFAVOR

Tokio Merchants Raise a Strong Protest Against the Authorities.

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—The sugar merchants of the country, who are decidedly opposed to the Government's proposal to levy an additional tax on sugar, held a meeting in the Ischei, Ryogoku, on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was attended by 153 persons, including several principal representatives.

Mr. Sanjuro Nagai announced, as the representative of the promoters of the meeting, that the Government's intention to further increase the duty on sugar was not quite advisable at a time when the sugar industry in the country was still in its infancy and when it required much encouragement for a number of years to come. Such a discouraging measure, if practically carried out, would only tend to encourage the importation of sugar, the result being the decline of the industry at home. In conclusion, the speaker earnestly wished the audience to raise a strong protest against the authorities in consequence.

His proposal was at once approved of unanimously and then an acting committee of 25 was selected from among those present for the purpose of starting an agitation. It was also resolved that a resolution, to be called the "Tokyo Japanese Sugar Association" (Tokyo Japanese Sugar Association) should be organized in connection with the movement.

The new steamer Hawaiian, which is one of a fleet of seven large cargo steamers being inaugurated by the Hawaiian Steamship Company, arrived at New York January 12 from Philadelphia to land for San Francisco and Honolulu, the ports on the route of the new line. The Hawaiian was launched from Roach's Yards, Chester, Pa., November 1 last. She is 425 feet long, 61 feet beam and 33 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 6,000, and she has capacity for 3,250 tons of freight, though her register tonnage is 3,694. Her engines are of the triple expansion type of 2,500 horse-power. The Hawaiian is commanded by Captain Hamilton. The New York agents of the line are Flint, Dearborn & Co.

MEMORIES OF HAWAII

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wilder on Old Times.

LETTERS FROM A KING

Alexander Liholiho and His Famous Trip to Paris With Lot Kamehameha.

THE year 1849 was a memorable one at the Islands, for it was in the fall of that year that the two Hawaiian princes, Alexander Liholiho and Lot Kamehameha, left for a journey to the United States, England and France, says Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wilder in the February Humane Educator, published yesterday. My father had been appointed by the king, Kamehameha III, to arrange certain treaties between the three great powers and the Islands, and so an opportunity was given for the two future kings of Hawaii to have all the advantages of travel under the care of a wise counselor and friend.

The world was not so small in those days as it is now, and it was a great event in the family when my father left on that important mission and for such an extended journey. There was no railroad across the isthmus then, and the neck of land had to be crossed on horses or mules, but even that was a great improvement on the five or six months' voyage round Cape Horn.

The princes, who had been for several years under the care of Father and Mother Cooke, were promising young men; thanks to the good home training and rare influence of that school, my father found them on this trip easy to control, and as he wrote, "desirous of doing their best on all occasions." Alexander Liholiho, the younger one, about eighteen years of age, was a handsome lad with a kingly bearing. He was afterwards known as Kamehameha Fourth and as the husband of the much-loved Queen Emma.

We promised to write to each other before he started, and the promise was kept on both sides, and the letters from my Royal friend on this trip I count among the pleasant incidents of those early years.

There was weeping and wailing among the natives before the party left, some of them refusing to do duty in the absence of Liholiho (Kamehameha II, who died in England) said, "They will never come back alive." This prophecy was a strong incentive to my father to guard them well, and he assured the King that everything should be done for their good health and well-being.

All Honolulu, both native and foreign, were down at the wharf when the Royal party embarked on the schooner "Honolulu." There was no Hawaiian band in those days to give vessels a send-off, and a kingly Queen and all the chiefs were at the waterfront, and tears mingled with the aloha on that occasion, but all joined in cheers for a successful trip and a speedy return. Even the ships in the harbor manned the yards to do them honor. Little did we know that the schooner freighted with the hopes of a nation, and followed by the prayers of many.

Nothing of an exciting nature occurred on the trip until they reached the Isthmus of Panama. Then Alexander was taken ill by his ague, and came near being pitched into the Chagres river. Being a good horseman he soon regained his seat and was none the worse for his narrow escape from a bath in that muddy stream.

On arriving at New York the party were very much awed, and a large party given to them at Staten Island was considered the very finest thing that could be given in the city. At Washington, too, they met with a most cordial reception, and my father's letters were full, at this time, of the favorable impression he had made, and of the pride and pleasure he took in their good conduct and gentlemanly bearing. He wrote of them: "They always say the right thing in the right place." This is certainly more than can be said of many young men with great opportunities.

In London Lord Palmerston was most cordial in his reception of the Hawaiian commissioner and his wards. Later, on their return from Paris at a dinner given to them by his lordship, Alexander led Lady Palmerston to the table, and chatted every one by his agreeable ways and conversation. "Where did they acquire court manners?" asked one lady. "We have a little court of our own," my father replied.

The following letter received by the writer and written by Alexander Liholiho shows that while he improved his opportunities for right seeing, he did not forget his country or his friend:

Paris, Hotel Maurice, April 4, 1850. Dear Friend—Your letter of December came to hand two weeks ago, when we were very busy writing copies of the treaty between our government and the United States, to be sent to the foreign office here.

"You cannot conceive our feelings when we saw the clerk of the hotel come in with a large package from home. We have been in this city more than two months. We like it better than New York or London, the climate especially."

"We are at the hotel where Mr. Richards and Haulti stayed in 1843; some of the waiters remember them very well. It is one of the finest situations in the city, close to the palace and Garden of the Tuileries. The boys are just beginning to put forth their leaves, and this is the first time we have seen spring. Last Sunday the fountains played the water as high as the steeple of our stone church in Honolulu."

"We take lessons in French two hours every day, and spend one hour with our fencing master. I hope we shall be able, before we go away, to speak French so well that we can talk together when we get home. It is a very sweet language."

"Last night we all went to General Laflotte's, the minister of foreign relations, to a soiree. We saw Monsieur and Madame Dillon. We have been detained here longer than we expected, and I fear we shall be obliged to return to our country. We have become acquainted with a French family who are going out to the Islands with the

new commissioner, M. Perrin, who is appointed to fill Mr. Dillon's post.

Your letter gave me great pleasure, as I had received but one since we left. Your sincere friend,

ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO.

How sad it is to think that all these noble specimens of Hawaiian manhood have passed away. Their memories shall live with us as we go on regretting the past.

Hawaii with its old days of royalty is fast merging into an American colony. So be it. We will find our bread and butter the same; thanks to Uncle Sam who took us in and gave us shelter when we asked for it. KINAU.

KIDNAPING MISSING.

High Sheriff Brown has received a circular from the Pinkerton Detective Agency giving a description of J. S. Lancaster of Dawson, Alaska Territory, and offering a reward of \$500 for his apprehension. The reward is offered by his partner, J. Calderhead, who claims that Lancaster has not committed any crime, but that he fears that he is insane, and his relatives are desirous of placing him in an asylum for treatment. Lancaster was last seen in Seattle on August 25 of last year and is described as follows: He is fifty years of age, weighs about 100 pounds and is six feet three inches in height, with dark complexion. He is a member of the Maecaebe, the A. O. U. W. and is a Roman Catholic.

JAPANESE TO HONOR COMMODORE PERRY

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—The Bei-yu Kyo-kai, which is at the head of the movement to erect a "Perry monument" at Kurihama, has issued in the name of its president, Baron Kentaro Kaneko, a circular, a translation of which follows and is self-explanatory:

Forty-seven years ago on the 8th of July, in the sixth year of Kayei, an American envoy arrived in Japan on a mission which was destined to become an epoch-making event in the history of Japan. This envoy was none other than Commodore Perry, U. S. N., who, by order of the President, of the North American Republic, came to this country for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce and friendly intercourse between the two nations. On the 14th of the month above mentioned the envoy landed at Kurihama, Muragori, in the province of Sagami, and there held conferences repeatedly with the officials of the Tokugawa Regency. The object of his mission successfully accomplished, the Commodore sailed home shortly after.

This visit of Commodore Perry was in a word the turning of the key which opened the doors of the Japanese Empire to friendly intercourse with the United States, and subsequently to the rest of the nations of Europe on similar terms, and may in the truth be regarded as the most memorable event in our annals—an event which paved the way for and accelerated the introduction of a new order of things—an event that enabled the country to enter upon the unprecedented era of national ascendancy in which we are now living. There is a reason then—a strong reason—that this visit of Commodore Perry, no less than the spot where those memorable conferences took place, should be perpetuated in the memory of the Japanese people.

True, Japan has not forgotten—nor will she ever forget—that next to her reigning and most beloved sovereign, whose high virtues and great wisdom are above all praise, she owes, in no small degree, her present prosperity to the United States of America, in that the latter rendered her the great and lasting service already referred to. After the lapse of these forty-seven years her people have, however, come to entertain but an uncertain memory of Kurihama, and yet it was there that Commodore Perry first trod on the soil of Japan and for the first time awoke the country from a slumberous seclusion of three centuries—there it was where first gleamed the light that has ever since illumined Japan's way in her new career of progress. Even without seldom mention the place now that the spot where the American envoy landed and which should forever be remembered in our history threatens to be forgotten altogether.

Last fall we had the pleasure of meeting Rear Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N., who as a naval cadet and member of the crew under Commodore Perry landed at Kurihama on the historical occasion, and who after these forty-seven years once more came back to pay a visit to this country. Beckoned by the memories of the past, the Admiral went to Kurihama immediately after his arrival in Japan but he was only able to ascertain the spot where the envoy and his party had landed half a century ago by the help of an old survivor of those by-gone days. We were greatly moved by his account of his second visit to Kurihama and we immediately set on foot a movement to erect a fitting monument which may perpetuate the place in question in the memory of our posterity. We have since made such progress with this movement that a site for the monument has already been selected. It is our determination to accomplish the end in view with all possible promptitude and to hold the ceremony of unveiling the monument on the coming anniversary of the landing of the American envoy at Kurihama, the 14th of July this year. We hope that those who are interested in the matter will favor us by endorsing our undertaking in a substantial manner.

Juvenile Comment.

Two tiny bundles of rags were standing gazing in rapture at a doll about as big as both of them. She was gorgeous in evening dress and made as much display of her arms and shoulders as some of her animate scrawny sisters, who know better.

"Gee, wouldn't you like it 't' her?" said little Light Moccasin, "an' that party dress with her?"

"At no no dress; she ain't dot no clothes on up."

"Ah, ladies don't wear no clothes when they go to a party," said the other with a haughty air, as the two started down the street deep in Tolland discussion.

Jugs and pitchers this week at hair prices. Lay in a stock for the year. Diamond & Co's special No. 5 sale.



Losing your hair? Do you bring out a comb each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead?

Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Is a Hair Food.

When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. This weak hair, starved hair, that falls, it's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.

If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color had when you were young.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Henry Waterhouse entertained a party of friends at Waiatua Saturday, returning to this city in the evening.

Mrs. Akana Richardson, of Hilo, is now visiting her sister, Mrs. August Ahrens, at Waipahu, Oahu plantation.

Under the guidance of High Sheriff Brown, the independent members of the Legislature visited Iwilei Saturday night for investigation.

Governor Dole commissioned Walter E. Wall, yesterday, as surveyor for the Territory of Hawaii, to succeed W. D. Alexander, resigned.

Fred W. Wundenberg returned from Australia on the Sierra, bringing with him a bride. His many friends are now congratulating him.

Dr. Jesse Hawes, father of Miss Hawes, the teacher in the city kindergarten schools, is now visiting Honolulu, from Greeley, Colorado.

Rev. Alexander and Mrs. Mackintosh are expected to return to Honolulu on the Sierra on February 19th, from their six months' trip through England and the continent.

The engagement of Archibald S. Robertson to Miss Eliza Crowning, has been announced. The marriage will take place on the evening of February 23 at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

J. F. Kennedy, the popular young man connected with the Schuman carriage firm, was married last evening to Miss Anna De Lartigue at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. G. L. Pearson.

The sailing of the American-Hawaiian steamship Oregonian from New York has been postponed till some time in April, which will give the merchants in Honolulu ample time to order goods to come by this line.

Manuel Gomes, a Custom House guard, and formerly coachman for Harold M. Sewall, is to be married within a few days to Miss J. Gomes, of Spreckelsville. Mr. Gomes leaves on the Claudine today, accompanied by his father.

Second Lieutenant Hancock, in command of Battery I, Sixth Artillery, now stationed at Camp McKinley, has two race horses, a runner and a pacer, in his possession. His colors will be seen on the local tracks during the approaching season.

H. L. Herbert, who has been very sick for the past ten months, has been told by his doctors that it is necessary for him to have an operation performed in a cooler climate, and that as soon as possible. He expects to start for San Francisco in a few weeks.

An attempt was made by a white incendiary to set fire to the house of the Makai-Waikiki, corner of Richards and Queen streets, on Friday evening. The man was seen, but escaped before he could be captured. Oil had been poured under the house in preparation. The family residing in the house is Swedish.

Walter E. Wall received his appointment from Governor Dole yesterday, placing him in charge of the Government survey office to succeed Professor Alexander, who resigned a few days ago. Mr. Wall will assume charge of his new duties at once, although he will be compelled to await the session of the Legislature before his appointment can be confirmed.

A well-preserved skeleton, which was found at the Castle place, Waikiki, a few days since, will be kept intact and deposited in the Bishop Museum. It is believed to be the skeleton of a Hawaiian high in official life, for beads were worn which usually adorned none but chiefs. There were other decorations which lead the discoverers to place the date of interment at about 100 years ago.

NANCE O'NEIL RETURNS.

The Young Tragedienne Coming to Honolulu in March.

Honolulu is to have a musical treat in the way of theater attractions. Added to the engagement of the Roberts-Morrison Company, Nance O'Neil, who has been touring the Colonies as leading lady in the Rankin-O'Neil Company, is coming here with her famous repertoire of plays. The young American tragedienne has been enthusiastically received wherever she has appeared and has been referred to in a New Zealand paper as "the English-speaking Bernhardt."

Among Miss O'Neil's list of plays are Camille, La Tosca, The Jewess, Queen Elizabeth and Oliver Twist. As Camille she has wide scope for her great emotional genius, and in The Jewess she has been very popular wherever she has appeared.

It is the intention of the Rankin-O'Neil Company to reach Honolulu in March, shortly after the closing of the Roberts-Morrison engagement. With the two good repertoires Honolulu has a treat to look forward to. Florence Roberts is also at her best in Camille, and the two actresses will have a chance to vie with each other in the pathetic role.

MOURNING THE QUEEN

British Residents Voice Their Grief.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Memorial Services Will Be Held in the Near Future Probably in a Church.

The sons of Britain gathered at the British Consulate on King street Saturday afternoon for a fitting commemoration of the recent death of Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of England and Ireland and Empress of India. The assemblage met in profound sorrow and bereavement. Mr. Hoare made a brief address, explaining the object of the meeting. He said that although the death of the beloved sovereign of Britain would be properly observed by the Consulate, her loyal subjects were of one accord as to the holding of special memorial services as a mark of respect of the late ruler.

W. G. Irwin was elected chairman and T. Rain Walker acted as secretary. A letter written in behalf of the Territory of Hawaii by Governor Dole was read, stating that the flags upon the various Territorial buildings had been placed at half-mast in respect to the memory of England's beloved Queen, and that the Executive wished to express his willingness to make further expression of sympathy should the British residents decide upon special memorial services.

A committee consisting of W. G. Irwin, Robert Cotton, George S. Harris, Robert Jordan, George F. Davies, Norman Kay, T. Rain Walker and Tom May, representing the British residents generally, the Sons of St. George and the Scottish Thistle Club, were appointed to arrange for suitable and fitting memorial services.

Resolutions were adopted, a copy to be sent to the Marquis of Lansdowne, as follows:

"It having pleased the Almighty, in His ever-loving providence to take from this life Her Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India;

"Resolved, That we desire to express our heartfelt sorrow at the loss of the beloved Queen and our deep sympathy with the members of the royal family in the great bereavement they have sustained.

"As Empress, Queen, wife and mother, in all relations, indeed, of her life, whether in the sunshine of prosperity or in the shadow of heavy trials, she showed herself a good, kind, noble-hearted, Christian woman, and one who was always in touch and sympathy with her people, tenderly solicitous for their welfare and endeavoring herself to them by her high womanly qualities, possessing their loyalty and devotion in an unsurpassed degree, and at the same time winning the deep respect and esteem of other peoples throughout the civilized world.

"Resolved, That His Britannic Majesty's Consul be requested to forward the foregoing resolution to the Marquis of Lansdowne."

There was some difference of opinion as to the day upon which the memorial services shall be held. The matter will be left in the hands of the committee for decision. Bishop Willis of St. Andrew's Episcopal church suggested that if the committee would prefer to hold the services in conjunction with that church the co-operation would be welcomed and the use of the cathedral would be gladly tendered. Kawahana church, on account of its large seating capacity, was also mentioned as a place for holding the services.

As yet nothing has been decided upon, either as to date or place, but it is probable the services will be held on Sunday.

There are Two Steamships China.

John Enright, the statistician of the waterfront, drew the attention of an Advertiser reporter yesterday to an article in an evening paper entitled, "Munsey's Mentions the China" and which confused the China in the Pacific trade with the China of the Atlantic trade. The article in question was as follows:

"In the February number of Munsey's is an article on the development of ocean steamships. The history of the growth of the passenger fleet especially, from the thirties to the present day, is told. In the course of the article mention is made of the China, the crack vessel of the Pacific Mail fleet. This boat was built in 1862 and according to the chart in which her size and dimensions are given she is way down in the list which shows the progress of development. Nevertheless the old boat seems still able to hold her own with the new double-screw vessels of other fleets that come here and in many respects a remarkable boat."

The China which comes to this port was not built in 1862; she was constructed in 1889, is 440 feet in length, 40 feet beam and was built for the Pacific trade. The China referred to in the article above quoted, and which is herein confused with the China in the Pacific trade, was built in 1862 for the Atlantic trade and is 325 feet in length, with a beam of 40 feet and 5 1/2 inches.

Judge Este, Private Secretary Ryan, United States District Attorney Baird, Clerk of the Court Walter B. Maling and Court Stenographer Reynolds returned from Hilo on Saturday.

Dick Davis, recently with Wilder's Steamship Company, will assist Manager L. A. Rosin at the new Honolulu Market.

NO CASES ON TRIAL

United States District
Court at Hilo.

ONE MAN NATURALIZED

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Gibb—
Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin Enter-
tain at Puueo.

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 2.—The Tribune says: The United States District Court of the Territory of Hawaii was opened at Hilo January 26th at 10 a. m., Honorable Morris M. Estee, United States Circuit Judge, presiding, with United States District Attorney Baird and United States Marshal D. B. Ray.

There being no business before the court, the matter of naturalizing citizens was called up, and one candidate for that appeared in the person of Amancio Ignacio, a native of Portugal, with witnesses E. da Silva and E. Brown.

Clerk of the Court Mailing administered the oath to the worthy Amancio Ignacio.

Judge Estee then stated to the bar and gentlemen present: "We are in this court here to open court for the first time according to the law; under the Enabling Act we have to open court at Hilo on the last Wednesday of January each year. Regular terms of said court are held in April and October at Honolulu, and the last Wednesday of each year at Hilo. And according to law the judge of this court came over here to give the people a chance if they want to bring business in this court, but there does not seem to be any business now before the court that would require special attention and consequently we will return to Honolulu on Friday of this week. The court will meet tomorrow, however, at 10 o'clock, so that any person may in the meantime bring in his business, if he has any, before the United States District Court or United States Circuit Court. This court, be it known to you, is of two jurisdictions, namely of the Circuit Court and of the District Court. It belongs to the Ninth District, that is, the District of Hawaii is of the United States District and United States Circuit Court of the Ninth District and Circuit, which also comprises the States of California, Oregon and Washington. Is there any other business before the Court?"

Charles M. Le Blond was admitted to practice in this court.

Mr. F. McDonald then made application for citizenship in the United States, but as he had never filed a declaration, nor had any witnesses as to his residence in California or in any other State, and had not served in the Army or Navy of the United States he was refused. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday, when, there being no business, Judge Estee left for Honolulu.

RECEPTION AND SOCIAL.

The popularity of Mr. and Mrs. James Gibb requires no special demonstration by way of proof, but if it did, the demonstration of last Tuesday evening, when their friends gathered at the parlors of the Foreign Church to bid them God-speed, would have been sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The prominence of Mr. and Mrs. Gibb in church work made this place of gathering especially fitting, while it did not prevent the attendance of many who have never worn any hollers in the church pews through assiduous devotion, but who desired just as much to show their regard for the many noble qualities of the guests of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, assisted by Mrs. Jules Richardson, Mrs. Terry, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Sheriff Andrews and others, received those arriving in the center of the handsomely decorated church parlors, while the affair as a whole lacked in other respects the formality which one considers as the inevitable attendant of a reception; for everybody was there for a good time and to help everybody else have the same. During the evening, musical selections, vocal and instrumental, were rendered by Mrs. J. T. Lewis, Miss Potter, Professor Heidman and others, and the latter portion of the evening was rendered still more pleasant by the choice menu of eatables provided by the ladies of the church, and which threw all previous efforts of the sort into the shade, if not into oblivion. Rev. J. A. Cruzan spoke a few words very happily upon the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, and the loss which that departure would entail upon the community, while he found some comfort in the fact that they were not to leave the island altogether. Mr. Gibb responded briefly, thanking the friends of himself and Mrs. Gibb for their tokens of regard. The evening closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," led by Mr. C. C. Kennedy.

BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT.

Last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin entertained about seventy of the young people of Hilo at their home in Puueo. The lawn was lighted by clusters of colored electric lights rivaling the brilliant moonlight. The verandas were enclosed and the house was most artistically decorated with ferns and eucalyptus leaves. Mr. Heltman, with his violin, accompanied by Mrs. Tracy on the piano, furnished most acceptable music for the dancing, which continued until 12 o'clock. A quiet, cozy nook was provided for those who preferred cards to dancing.

NOTES.

R. H. Ryeroff returned from Puna yesterday. A. J. Campbell of Honolulu was among the Kinau passengers. Mrs. A. J. Fairley was among the passengers for Maui by today's steamer. Wm. Downer and wife returned from Honolulu by the Kinau. Dr. Irwin has returned from a brief vacation in the country. P. Peck returned from the capital Wednesday evening. Dr. John Holland of Puna made a brief business trip to Hilo this week. A large number of mules for Pauhau plantation arrived by the Falls of Clyde. A few cows and horses were also brought down. The snowfall for the past week on Mauna Kea has been the heaviest seen for many years and the frost line is exceptionally low down. Among the Hiloites returning by the Kinau of Wednesday were P. Peck, Miss

Richardson and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Downer.

Birth statistics will take the position of chief clerk at the Hilo postoffice, now occupied by Mr. Hiltner, who goes to the main office in Honolulu.

Mr. Tuck, who has been for several years in charge of the city roads department, is to be succeeded by Mr. Hiltner, who has been offered him.

Mr. Hiltner, connected with the firm of Hay Brothers, returned from a business trip to the mainland by the Falls of Clyde. Mr. Hiltner brought down no live stock this trip.

Messrs. H. Hoon and Harry Ryeroff were entertained last Sunday by H. B. Wilson of Kalaupapa. A little gathering was also indulged in and a considerable number of fine birds in cold storage at the Hilo Electric Light Works is the result.

An exceptionally large specimen of the arrow root has been grown by F. S. Lyman and is on exhibition at the Tribune office. The tuber is fifteen inches in circumference and weighs two and one-quarter pounds without its clothes on. Harry Ryeroff was entertained last Saturday at dinner by Judge Kamau and Captain of Police Makuakane, at the residence of the former in Puna. The dinner was in the form of a luau, and was given on account of Mr. Ryeroff's departure for the Philippines in the near future.

Dr. Shaw, who has been for a number of years at Kula, has opened an office in the Severance cottage, corner of Waiuanue and Pittman streets, in Honolulu. The first trip over the extension of the railroad to Puna was made on Wednesday, when the first shipment by rail was made to the Puna Sugar Company. The work bustling the roadbed yet remains, and this will be hurried as much as possible. No regular schedule has been decided on at present, but it will be a very short time before the trains are making their regular runs.

KAUAI NOTES.

Mr. H. Morrison, manager of Makawili, has been laid up for some time by a mild but tenacious attack of typhoid fever. He is slowly convalescing.

Mr. Otto Isenberg of Kekaha is seriously ill. On his recovery the family will move away to Germany.

Mr. H. S. Faye and family and Miss Lizzie Lindsay will soon make a trip to Norway, to be gone a year.

Lihue has the beginnings of a public library which will be housed for the present in the new church.

THE PLAGUE IS
NOW DYING OUT

Epidemic Inspector at Tokio After
Thorough Investigation
Makes Report.

TOKIO, Jan. 29.—Mr. Ando, an epidemic inspector who has been dispatched to Osaka and Wakayama for the investigation of the plague, came back to Tokio on Friday evening, having thoroughly finished his mission at those places. With reference to the epidemic in Wakayama prefecture, the inspector is reported to have remarked that it would be proper and right to say that the pest in that locality has already been stamped out, for not only have no fresh cases been recently reported, but no bacilli are to be found in rats, either dead or alive.

The total number of the patients there had been eighty-seven, of whom five had been taken to the hospital with the result that all of them fortunately recovered. In short, the sanitary measures adopted on the part of the local people were really praiseworthy, the result being the non-appearance of any fresh cases. He said further that the epidemic at Osaka is sure to be stamped out before long, should the citizens follow the example set by the inhabitants of the neighboring prefecture.

HOME RULE PAPER.

Daily Organ Will Chronicle Work of
the Party.

At an executive meeting of the Independent Home Rule party Thursday night an important move was made for the advancement of the party. It has been for some time contemplated by leaders of the party organization to adopt some means of placing the actions and progress of the party before the people throughout the islands, and the resolution which had previously been introduced by James K. Kaulla recommending the establishment of a newspaper to represent the interests of the native party, was unanimously passed.

A conference was held and as the result a "Ka Loe Kalaikanani," one of the leading native newspapers, was bought outright from the former owner, J. B. Kamalikeane, the leaders of the party to take charge of it at once. It was decided to call the organ "Kuokoa Home Rule" (Independent Home Rule) and the paper will make its first appearance a week from today. The following Monday will mark the beginning of its daily issue. D. Kalaokalani is to be the business manager, and James K. Kaulla is to be the editor. W. H. Kallimal has been chosen treasurer.

Editor Kaulla says it will be the aim of the paper to bring before the public constantly the work of the Independent Home Rule party and all that it stands for, "Equal Rights to Every Man," to be its watchword.

For the present the office will remain at the corner of Lihua and King streets, but later it will be moved nearer the business center.

DEDICATION OF CHURCH.

Chinese Christians of Hilo Were to
Enter New Home Yesterday.

A LITERARY PROGRAM

Makawao Society Meets
at Hamakuapoko.

LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI

Death of J. C. Long, Chief Bookkeeper
at Kihel Plantation--
Other Notes.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, Feb. 2.—A large number of Maui people attended the meeting of the Makawao Literary Society held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nicol of Hamakuapoko, February 1. The following program was ably rendered and gave much pleasure to the audience:

Piano Solo, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin.
Vocal Solo, Mr. S. R. Dowdle.
Vocal Duets, Messieurs Nicol and Baldwin.

A farce in one act entitled "Never Say Die." The characters of the drama were:

Mrs. Simon Greylock, Mrs. W. E. Beckwith.
Lately, Mrs. S. E. Taylor.
Alice Chase, Miss Ethel Smith.
Simon Greylock, Mr. W. O. Aiken.
John Bounce, Mr. J. J. Hair.
Ralph Cheney, Mr. W. E. Beckwith.
The little play was an exceedingly humorous one, the "Never Say Die" of the title referring to the dying of the whisks of "Simon Greylock."

DEATH OF J. C. LONG.

J. C. Long died yesterday at Kihel of pneumonia after a short illness. Mr. Long was born in New Bedford, Mass., about forty-eight years ago. He was an old hamauna of Hawaii, having resided here many years. For a long period of time he resided at Kilauea, Kauai, where he was bookkeeper of the plantation and deputy sheriff. Afterwards he was deputy sheriff of Wailuku, a lawyer in Makawao, bookkeeper of Hakaikua ranch and at the time of his death bookkeeper of Kihel plantation. "Chester" Long, as he was called by his friends, was a man of ability, genial, sociable and popular. The funeral will take place this afternoon at the English Church, Wailuku, Rev. William Ault officiating.

A special train will be run from Paila by the Kahului Railroad Company.

GENERAL NOTES.

The longshoremen "strike" at Kahului is about over. Some of the laborers came back yesterday and today there's a large company of the old men at work unloading the vessels in the harbor.

Saturday evening a reception was given Rev. William Ault and bride at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marshall of Wailuku. The parlors were beautifully decorated with palms and ferns, and the verandas made gay with Japanese lanterns.

A large number of Wailuku and Spreckelsville people presented congratulations and wishes for future happiness. Miss Clara Lowrie, who is attending school at Irving Institute, San Francisco, has been very ill with pneumonia. So serious was her illness that her mother, Mrs. W. J. Lowrie of Spreckelsville, has sailed to San Francisco to be with her daughter.

By the last mail from the Coast a decided improvement has been reported. Mrs. Fanny Stockbridge is the guest of Miss Turner of Wailuku.

It is stated that Miss Hart of Maunaloa Seminary will soon accept the position of vice principal of the Punahou Preparatory School.

Whooping cough is epidemic among the school children of Kilauea. The Four Japanese Sugar Company of Paila has ordered a mill to be landed on their sugar estate within five months. One of the methods in use on Makawao plantation for solving the present labor problem is piece work; so much is paid per ton for loading cars and so much for packing the cars from the field to the cars. This plan works well, for the Japs get higher wages and are pleased and the plantation gets a large amount of work done.

The cattle drive at Kihikini is about ended.

There was a large catch of snow on Haleakala during January 31st. During the 30th a thunder and lightning storm occurred in East Maui.

FROM THE MAUI NEWS.

The Wailuku Weekly's Record of
Island Happenings.

WAILUKU, Maui, Feb. 2.—The News says: On January 13 a half caste Chinese boy was accidentally shot by a Portuguese boy in the mountains mauka of Hana. The deputy sheriff investigated the case and exonerated the boy; \$50 was paid to the wounded man, presumably by the friends of the Portuguese boy. A plank sidewalk has been laid from the Hana store to the Hana plantation stables, near the wharf, a distance of between 700 and 800 feet. The work was done by the Hana Road Board.

Mr. Theo. Richards, Rev. Mr. Leaningham, H. K. Poeppoe, Jos. Kalama and David L. Ai are now visiting Hana in the interests of the Hawaiian churches.

Four Japanese have engaged in the fishing business at Hana and keep the market continually supplied with fresh fish.

On Wednesday evening a heavy thunderstorm and a heavy rain visited the Hana district.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Wong Kong, teacher at Paila, is quite ill at the Malulani Hospital.

Peter Gonet, an old resident of Maui, died at Malulani Hospital, Wailuku, on last Wednesday night.

Jack Bergstrom will not get away from Maui this week, as he has stacks of work booked ahead of him.

Dickie Davis is visiting Wailuku this week and on Monday next will accept a leading position in the new Honolulu Meat Market.

Mr. H. T. Lake of the Bergstrom Meat Market is expected to return to Honolulu on Wednesday with several planes which he sold last week. He says he will have "just one left."

From his home in Wailuku on Wednesday morning, and will visit Hilo next week. He may possibly visit Lahaina on his return from the big island. He is also visiting the Buffalo exposition in May.

Mr. Theo. Richards of Honolulu, accompanied by Mr. Leaningham, is on a tour of Maui in the interests of native Hawaiian churches. They are now in the Hana district and will visit Wailuku before their return to Honolulu.

Miss Rowena Richardson, who has quite successfully filled the position of teacher in the Wailuku grammar school, has been transferred to Lahaina school to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Hayselden.

Australasia-Pacific Mail.

DUNEDIN, Jan. 10.—Mr. James Mills, managing director of the Union Company, in the course of an interview with a Daily Times reporter re the Union Company having secured an interest in the Vancouver service, said the question of the substitution of the three-weekly for a monthly service was under consideration. Meantime the present service would be continued, the Moana replacing the Warrimoo and the latter coming into the inter-colonial service. The question of future developments and of the extension of the service to New Zealand had not been fully considered, the latter point being entirely dependent upon the amount of support the new service would receive from the New Zealand Parliament. The suggested alternative of extending the service to New Zealand is establishing a branch to Fiji. Mr. Spreckels was anxious that the Union Company should continue to act as agents for the Oceanic Company until April, but in view of their taking up the Vancouver service, that was impossible.

WELLINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Postmaster General says that doubtless an offer will be made to get the Vancouver steamers to make New Zealand a place of call. We require, in his opinion, both the Vancouver and "Frisco" services, and rivalry between two lines would have a healthy effect. The inclusion of New Zealand in the Vancouver route would necessitate the dropping of the Queensland connection, to secure anything like a speedy mail service. The subsidy now paid by Canada, Queensland and New South Wales is, in round figures, £40,000 per annum, and the contract will not expire till 1902. If reasonable terms are proposed he has no doubt the Government will formally consider them. Notwithstanding the effects of the American navigation law, Mr. Ward thinks New Zealand should continue to maintain the "Frisco" line.

MANY IN FAVOR
OF SINGLE TAX

John Emmelhuth Says That the
New System Could be In-
troduced at Once.

Single taxers had an inning Saturday evening and the admirers of Henry George discussed pro and con the merits of the great problem of taxation as interpreted by their master.

Though the attendance was not large, the death of speakers was more than atoned for by the brilliancy of the arguments advanced. Repertee marked the meeting and the gavel of the chairman was kept busy maintaining order.

John Emmelhuth was called to the chair, with L. D. Timmons acting as secretary. A selection from Henry George was read setting forth the existing conditions of taxation and the proposed remedy.

Chairman Emmelhuth followed in an address dealing with the present inadequate and unjust method of assessing real property, not only in this city but in the entire group of islands. A table of figures was submitted showing that the present tax system was \$1,000,000 collected from the tax levies on personal property in 1898, \$500,000 by taxes on real estate and about \$350,000 from licenses and special privileges. The total of revenues for the same year was about \$2,400,000.

He claimed that under the single-tax system the tax on all manner of industry would be removed, and the amount required from the owners of improved real estate would be about the same as it always had been, even if it was not materially reduced by the proposed scheme.

He explained how the apparent delinquency in the revenue of the Government could be supplied without placing too heavy a burden on the owners of property. Concluding, he said that the new order of things could be put in force tomorrow without disturbing the present business situation in the least.

Several others spoke in favor of single taxation and the meeting was adjourned sine die.

Shipbuilding at Nagasaki.

Work on the N. Y. K. new liners Kaga Maru and Iyo Maru of 5,000 tons each, which are at present under construction at the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, has made very much quicker progress than was expected. The former vessel is expected to be launched this month, as previously reported, while the latter vessel will be ready for launching some time in June next.

A transport steamer of some 3,000 tons is also being constructed at the building to the order of the government from foundry, and is expected to be ready for launching in November next.

The Mitsui Bishi Yard will also commence work at an early date on the construction of a shallow draught steamer of 2,400 tons, which has been ordered by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for service on the Yangtze.

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NEWS FROM THE COLONIES

Premier Seddon on the
Fiji Troubles.

BIG FIRE IN AUCKLAND

Plans for Colonization of All the
Islands in the Southern
Pacific.

SYDNEY, Jan. 12.—Premier Seddon, on being interviewed in reference to Fiji, said that New Zealanders, as well as Australians, had suffered an injustice through Samoa being virtually handed over to Germany, but the Imperial authorities had made compensation for this in some degree by the extension of a British protectorate over the South Sea Islands. The people of New Zealand, however, did not think that this went far enough. His Government had fixed as part of their policy the idea that all islands of the Southern Pacific should become colonized. His views were by no means aggressive. He cared not one jot for the trade of Fiji, but he did want to see the Fijian and Tonga group made colonial. He desired that self-government be given to Fiji in the terms of the convention of 1885, but he had never sought its annexation by New Zealand. In his opinion, Governor O'Brien's policy had created a disturbance in the minds of the natives and set back the matter of self-government of the islands for years, because the natives were given to understand that the object of the white man was to take their lands from them. France, Germany and America had a naval or military base in the Pacific, and it was time that the British people, as represented in the colonies, looked after themselves and saw that no such bases were established to their detriment.

The Rev. George Brown, secretary of the Wesleyan missions, when interviewed in reference to the cable received by Mr. Seddon to the effect that the Governor of Fiji had threatened to deport a leading missionary, said that he had received no direct information in regard to the matter, but was quite certain that if there were any likelihood of such an extreme course being taken he would have received it from the chairman of the Fiji district. Mr. Brown has seen Mr. Seddon on the subject.

The Telegraph says that the alleged threat to deport a Fiji missionary for advocating federation with New Zealand calls imperatively for investigation. The question involved is far more important than merely one of whether the missionary had exceeded his privileges. A determined attack had been made by a reputable person on the Crown colony system, and if that system was being maladministered in Fiji, then no time should be lost in putting it on a basis that was more humane and more consistent in its intention. Another reason for the investigation of the political condition of those islands generally is that the High Commissioner had recently made a speech attacking the colonial governing system, and thus he himself would seem to have exceeded his functions. The missionary charges represent a further indication that the governing state of the islands is not what it should be.

Mr. Seddon, on being interviewed in regard to the Fiji trouble, said that in Sydney there was great apathy in regard to the matter. The people did not understand how closely the general question lay to the Commonwealth of Australia. He could scarcely believe that the Governor of Fiji could go to the extreme course indicated, because the act under which he is working is obsolete, and was passed at a time when the conditions in Fiji were altogether different from now. To apply it now to a man like Mr. Slade was absolutely improper. He intended to send a remonstrance to the Colonial Office.

Dr. Brown, general secretary of the Wesleyan Board of Missions, has received a confirmation of the cable he sent relative to the threatened deportation of a missionary from Fiji. The advice came from the chairman of the Fiji Wesleyan district, and included copies of the letters addressed to him by the Colonial Secretary of Fiji. These contain complaints against one of the missionaries, and request his removal from the district. The accusation is that he is actively engaged in a political campaign among the natives, with the ostensible object of persuading them to entertain the proposals of federation with New Zealand. The matter will receive the earliest attention of the Mission Board. The missionary in question, Dr. Brown says, emphatically denies the truth of the statements made against him on the authority of a native witness. He asks that a full inquiry be made.

AUCKLAND, Jan. 18.—One of the most destructive fires ever witnessed in the city of Auckland occurred on January 13, when three large buildings on Commerce street and Custom street were totally destroyed and their valuable contents burned to ashes, while considerable damage was done in the other two buildings. There may in the history of the city have been some more imposing conflagrations, but in respect to the destruction of property, and the value of the contents swallowed up by the consuming flames, there is little doubt the fire of January 13 must rank as among the most disastrous that has ever visited Auckland. The properties affected were those of Messrs. Bond & Bell, Commerce street, and large bonded stores of Messrs. L. D. Nathan & Co., corner of Custom street and Commerce street, and the adjoining property of Messrs. G. W. Owen & Co., Custom street. Other properties, including Messrs. T. Macky & Co.'s, on Commerce street, and Messrs. W. E. Laurie & Co.'s, Custom street, suffered a good deal of damage, but the fire was practically confined to the three buildings first mentioned, which cover together about 120 feet of frontage to Commerce street and about 160 feet to Custom street, Messrs. L. D. Nathan & Co.'s store being by far the largest of the three.

Miss Ryan, secretary to Judge Estee, has been called away, on account of the illness of her mother and brother, to her home in California. The news of her father's recent death was just received by Miss Ryan a few days ago. She left via the Sierra.

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Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock and sister, Mrs. Ella Harrison and Miss Platter, will leave on the 13th on the Warrimoo for the Coast.

STREET.